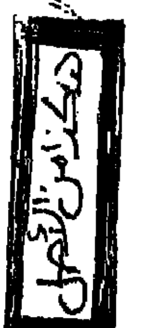


The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Mark crisis underlines need for EEC currency policy unity

Bonn has been granted a breathing-space until 1 July by the Common Market Little European monetary politicians at a marathon session in Brussels. This country now has time to strengthen its defences against the flood of dollars should the need arise.

In one respect the decision represents a compromise. Bonn does not need to go it alone in temporarily unpegging the exchange rate of the mark in relation to the dollar and other non-EEC currencies.

The Federal government has been given the go-ahead by its Common Market partners, albeit unwillingly, particularly in France's case, with French Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing seeing fit to hoist the banner of Common Market unity in Brussels.

When foreign exchange markets in this country reopen the dollar could fall well below the par rate of DM 3.66 at which it has been pegged since revaluation in October 1969.

Permission to allow this to happen has been granted by the EEC countries. So far the *Bundesbank* has been under obligation to support the dollar and buy all US currency on offer as soon as the rate threatened to fall below DM 3.63.

To this extent the dollar will until 1 July be temporarily devalued and the Mark temporarily revalued.

What point is there in this leeway? Has it been worth the hue and cry in Brussels? Let us hope that it will provide Bonn with a means of combatting inflation at home, if only temporarily. It should do so in more ways than one.

Before exchange markets in this country were closed on 5 May several thousand million dollars were transferred to the Federal Republic by speculators who were banking on revaluation of the Mark. The Bundesbank paid at least DM 3.63 for each and every one of them.

When dealings recommence currency speculators will have lost interest in the prospect since the free exchange rate for the dollar will, whatever the level, be so poor that even if the Mark is revalued they cannot expect to make any more profit.

Once the speculative influx of dollars is brought to a virtual halt in this way one of the main reasons for the inflationary increase in the supply of Marks will have been nipped in the bud.

Because of mandatory buying of dollars the Bundesbank had necessarily to print enormous amounts of Marks, which were promptly invested in this country in expectation of revaluation.

As hot dollars will now have to be invested elsewhere Switzerland has already revalued the Swiss franc by seven per cent, that is to say, made it seven per cent more expensive for foreign speculators. Austria too has revalued the schilling by 5.05 per cent.

Virtual Mark revaluation by means of floating rates is also expected to bring direct pressure to bear on the price spiral in this country, certainly as far as trade with the United States and other non-Common Market countries is concerned.

A more expensive Mark, as it were, cuts the price of imports to this country (unless, of course, the supplier or the importer pockets the profit) and increases that of exports from this country.

Understandably enough, exporters have taken a dim view of Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller's plan to float the Mark in relation to the dollar or revalue it straight away.

They can hardly be expected to do otherwise when the country is so dependent on exports, industry is faced with rising costs and the economy is dipping slightly.

Large firms are wide open to criticism on one point, however. Hot money has only been flowing into the country recently. Last year they themselves were largely to blame for the outflow of Marks.

In 1970 alone domestic firms raised 14,000 million Marks abroad because interest rates were lower there than at home. By importing this amount of foreign currency (for this is what it amounts to) they undermined the Bundesbank's deflationary measures as much as speculators have done.

In terms of the nation's economy major firms have, by raising loans abroad, as it were financed the wage inflation that is now causing them so much trouble.



Karl Schiller (left), Economic Affairs Minister, with Baron Snoy et d'Oppuers from Belgium, Hendrik de Koster (The Netherlands) and Valery Giscard d'Estaing (France) after the Brussels session on 8 May to discuss the Mark crisis. (Photo: dpa)

In economic terms this country, in common with everyone else who buys dollars, is also financing America's balance-of-payments deficit.

For years we and others have, in relation to the level of our dollar surpluses, been paying for America's worldwide military expenditure, be it in Vietnam, in defence of Western Europe or for US bases elsewhere, not to mention US development aid.

Since last autumn we have also been footing the bill of President Nixon's programme to boost the American economy with a view to countering unemployment and laying the groundwork for victory in the 1972 Presidential elections.

This, then, is for us the inflationary economic side of the coin of American policy. Whether the policy is right or not is another matter.

The snag is that by the terms of existing international monetary agreements the dollar is the key currency in international trade and payments.

A reserve currency and the only one to be directly pegged to a specific amount of gold, the dollar stood us all in good stead at a time when Europe suffered not from a surplus but from a chronic shortage of dollars.

We still owe the United States a debt of gratitude for enabling us to bridge the grap with Marshall Plan aid but the situation is now entirely different and the creation of a new and more stable reserve currency is the major problem facing the men whose task it is to carry out long-overdue reforms of the international monetary system.

For the time being it is a matter of making use of the respite now granted. Should floating the Mark prove insufficient to stem the influx of dollars by 1 July administrative measures may have to be taken after all.

One possibility would be to empower the Bundesbank to buy dollars at a fixed rate only in respect of long-term or capital goods transactions and to allow speculators a free market.

It will not, for that matter, be at all easy to ward off harm suffered prior to or after 1 July by the agricultural community as a consequence of currency measures.

The key concept is that of the green

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EEC Ministers avert currency crisis

The Common Market has just about managed to avert open crisis. Member-countries wanting to ward off the influx of dollars by floating their currencies have been allowed to do so temporarily.

To judge by the wording of the resolution passed by the EEC Council of Ministers there seems, however, to be no question of the Mark being revalued at the end of the period of free exchange rates.

The Ministers expressly state that there is no justification for any changes in parity. Indeed, they state their determination to maintain existing par rates.

This can only mean that after the period of floatation the Mark is to revert to the existing rate of DM3.66 to the dollar.

This will hardly have been Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller's intention when he left for Brussels. He wanted to progress from floatation to revaluation and if possible to agree with the other Common Market countries on joint action.

His failure to persuade the others to follow in his footsteps hardly came as a surprise. His decision not to go it alone and revalue can only be interpreted as a triumph for France.

In principle the French would prefer there to be no alterations to the exchange rates system. They have won the day.

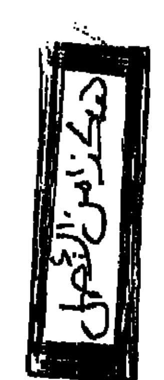
It nonetheless remains to be seen whether the Mark can be returned to its old rate in the foreseeable future. In floatation it will probably increase in value. Speculators can then change their Marks back into dollars and sell at a profit.

Should the Bundesbank then want to reduce the free market value of the Mark it would probably have to engage in support buying of the dollar, which might trigger off the whole business again.

The Common Market currency crisis has thus far from been ended. It could resume at any time. Meanwhile the common agricultural market is on an uneasy footing and progress towards economic and currency union has been blocked.

Karl Schiller is bound to admit that by having floated the Mark without revaluing it once and for all he has hardly gained an effective means of bringing pressure to bear on the two sides of industry to exercise moderation.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 May 1971)



■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Moscow relentlessly boosts troop-strength in Europe

Hopes of a mutual balanced force reduction on both sides of the demarcation line in Europe are proving increasingly deceptive.

Unlike the West, which for cost reasons alone has combined modernisation of the armed forces with a fairly general reduction in their number, the East has, over the past five years, not only improved but also reinforced its military potential.

The upshot is that the military asymmetry of the two camps in Europe is even more apparent than five years ago, radically reducing the prospects of Nato and the Warsaw Pact coming to terms.

Not content with trying to outpace the United States in the development and number of strategic weapons and assuming the role of a maritime world power the Soviet Union is also sparing no effort to boost the tactical and operative capacity of its air force and, more particularly, its army.

It is particularly noticeable that Soviet ground forces have been increased in numerical strength from 1.75 million to two million, an increase of fifteen per cent, since 1966.

During this period the number of fighting divisions has been boosted nineteen per cent from 137 to 163, 51 of which (as against 44) are tank divisions and 112 (as against 93) motorised infantry.

Since, according to Nato sources, at least 64 per cent of these operational units are stationed on European territory (as against at most 36 per cent in Asia) it is evident that despite the conflict between Peking and Moscow there has been redistribution of armed forces worthy of the name.

The Kremlin may have had to take the situation on the Sino-Soviet frontier into account but reinforcements in Asia have been offset by the formation of some 26 new divisions in the field.

What is more, as a result of the occupation of Czechoslovakia a further 163,000 Soviet troops have been moved west of the Vistula – an additional 55,000 in East Germany, 7,000 in Poland, 18,000 in Hungary and 83,000 in Czechoslovakia.

In what is claimed to be an age of detente the numerical increase in Soviet land forces could, at first glance, be attributed to unrest in Russia's satellite countries in Europe and to the controversy with its rival in Asia.

But the simultaneous qualitative development aimed at increasing offensive capacity somehow fails to fit into the picture of purely defensive measures.

What is coming to light is the extent to which the Soviet Union is intent on boosting its ability to expand and bring pressure to bear at a juncture at which the United States and its allies are endeavouring to come to terms on the basis of the status quo.

The mobility of the Red Army has considerably improved since 1966 too. The number of tanks has been increased from 51,000 to 55,000 and the conversion of T 62s to 155-millimetre guns has already been two-thirds completed.

Russia's motorised infantry has not only been equipped with new tanks but also with thirty per cent more of them (fifty per cent in the case of motorised anti-tank missile batteries).

The anti-aircraft potential of all units has been boosted by the introduction of the new SAM 4 weapons system, the doubling of the number of missiles and the allocation of further flak batteries per regiment.

The pioneers' river-crossing capacity has been improved by the provision of additional new equipment and transport facilities for mass supplies and heavy loads have considerably been increased.

The boost in fire-power is even more impressive. The number of artillery divisions has been boosted from seven to eleven and the fire-power of tank and infantry divisions by 200 six-gun batteries.

At the same time motorised infantry regiments have been given howitzers instead of mortars, doubling the firing-range of their artillery. The number of mortars has been doubled at batallion level.

The multiple rocket gun potential has been increased by fifty per cent in tank divisions and by 100 per cent in infantry divisions, the new BM 21 here too doubling range.

There has also been a notable increase in both the quantity and quality of tactical nuclear missiles, the number having risen twenty per cent from 1,000 to 1,200.

In FROG sections (unguided missiles with a range of up to sixty miles) another battery has been added, in SCUD brigades (guided missiles with a range of up to 600 miles) another three.

A fundamental consideration in any assessment of this programme is that 84 per cent of these units are stationed in Europe.

What is more, 630 of the Soviet Union's 700-odd medium-range missiles are aimed at targets in the West and only seventy at targets in the East.

The front on which Moscow lays strategic emphasis is thus unmistakeably clear.

Wolfram von Raven
(DIE WELT, 6 May 1971)

Mark crisis

Continued from page 1

dollar, the joint unit of account for all agricultural products in the European Economic Community (EEC).

In the final analysis the same verdict can be pronounced on the Common Market agricultural currency as can be on the dollar as an international reserve currency.

It will be a foreign body as long as the countries concerned fail to adhere to a common maxim of currency stability.

Gerd Grope
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 May 1971)

Washington warns Moscow

For the second time within a we[ek] Defence Secretary Laird has dis[closed] details of a new phase in Soviet [re]armament, the resumption of work [on the] anti-ballistic missile shield round Mo[scow].

According to American satellite p[hotos] the Soviet Union has halted work o[n the] Moscow ABM system for the pas[t ...] years after completing constructio[n of] only four of what were evidently pl[anned] to be eight batteries.

Each of the four finished ba[tteries is] equipped with sixteen anti-missile m[issiles] ready to intercept American Pola[ris and] Minuteman missiles.

In recent months work on some [of the] remaining four sites has been re[sumed] and the Pentagon reckons that M[oscow] will eventually install prowler n[...] capable of convering greater distanc[es and] intercepting enemy missiles well b[efore] they reach their targets.

The corresponding version of [the] American Spartan rocket is bein[g de]signed to perform a similar function.

Following conclusive US intellig[ence] reports to the effect that Russi[a is] constructing new intercontinental [...] the resumption of work on th[e ...] installations is bound to be assess[ed as a] further twist in the arms race spiral [and a] threat to US-Soviet relations.

Government spokesmen are v[oicing] fears that the prospect of success[ful] Salt talks in Vienna are growing sti[ll] more distant as a result.

This development is part of the b[ack]ground to (and maybe the expla[nation] for) the mutual rapprochement bet[ween] Washington and Peking, the impor[tance] of which was reiterated by Secreta[ry of] State Rogers at the Seato confere[nce in] London.

"Whatever Peking's motivs for redu[cing] tension may have been," he said, "[we] welcome the Chinese move." Extre[mely] significant was the epithet he cho[se to] describe the turn of events.

For years the declared aim of Pre[sident] Nixon and much of the conse[rvative] establishment in the United State[s has] been to wind up the rigid anti-C[hina] policy pursued by Mr Nixon's two De[mo]cratic predecessor with the ai[m of] bringing about a rapprochement with [the] Soviet Union.

The pro-Soviet policies of Preside[nts] Kennedy and Johnson, they note, prov[ed] to be a dead end because the Sovi[et] leadership simply had no intention [of] replying in kind to the gestures Washi[ng]ton made.

President Nixon, and along with hi[s] Secretaries of State and Defence Ro[gers] and Laird, are convinced that there [are] far fewer genuine conflicts of inte[rest] between America and China than th[ere] are between America and Russia.

Marlene Manthey
(Kieler Nachrichten, 30 April 1971)

Paris expects little from Soviet visit

Paris is expecting to host the Soviet troika of Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny this autumn (the Soviet leaders have yet to finalise arrangements).

Despite this degree of uncertainty the visit will have been one of the most important topics dealt with by French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann in the course of his Moscow consultations.

Were there not the prospect of this visit M. Schumann's journey would be little more than a routine affair, Moscow's and Paris's views on a solution of the Middle East and Indo-China conflicts having much in common.

On policy towards Europe, including the Berlin talks and preparations for a security conference, a chasm to separate the two sides. Yet oddly enough this is probably the sector in which Moscow hopes to intensify political cooperation with Paris.

Economic cooperation between the two countries is making progress. In the political sector progress is conspicuous by its absence. Paris takes careful note of the resulting manifestations of Soviet disappointment.

Will the Soviet troika content itself with a mere display of cordiality in Paris, diplomatic observers on the Seine are wondering. It would, when all is said and done, be the first time all three men have jointly embarked on a foreign visit.

They are unlikely to make do with mere declarations about the usefulness of political consultations. Should the visit come about, it will probably only do so because Moscow sees prospects of inaugurating a new step forward in political cooperation with France.

This could mean a more detailed version of the political protocol of October 1970 or even a fresh attempt at establishing a treaty relationship between the two countries as offered to and rejected by General de Gaulle in 1967.

M. Schumann will certainly have probed Soviet intentions more closely. Obeservers in Paris make no secret of the fact that any such Soviet expectations, should they be clearly articulated, do not altogether tally with the French analysis of immediate prospects in European detente policy.

Were cooperation with the Soviet Union to progress too rapidly while progress towards a Berlin settlement is not in sight and the perspectives of Western European integration are not clearly outlined there would, Paris feels, be a risk of fresh political imbalance in Europe.

This does not appear readily reconcilable with France's policy of independence, which is based on considerations of balance..

For Paris the Berlin problem continues to represent the fundamental obstacle in the way of consolidating detente to the point of convening a European conference on security and cooperation.

There may continue to be no mention of prior concessions and links between one agreement and the other but scepticism as to the prospects of success of a security conference while the Berlin problem remains unsolved is, if anything, growing.

This is particularly the case in view of the efforts being made by the French ambassador at the Berlin talks to develop compromise formulas, France having been largely responsible for the latest Western statement on the subject.

Paris harbours no illusions as to the possibility of reconciling the Abrassimov document with the viewpoint of the Western Allies.

France is carefully studying statements that are in all probability of Soviet origin and intended to overcome the present deadlock on Berlin.

These include proposals for the Berlin talks and preparatory negotiations for the security conference to run concurrently and for the security conference to deal merely with matters relating to cooperation, shelving security aspects with the exception of the Berlin settlement.

Paris does not seem to be showing more than polite interest, though.

At the moment it is hard to see how Soviet considerations of this kind might go any way towards tallying with French hopes of keeping the path towards detente free of uncertainty and incomprehensible formulas.

In recent months Paris too has come to see more clearly the gap between its Eastern policy hopes and what appears possible at the present time. France, however, is better able to wait and see than the coalition in Bonn is.

Hans Bartsch
(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 May 1971)

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■ GDR

Post Ulbricht few changes expected

Walter Ulbricht's era is at an end. Just ten years ago this would have been taken to be the eruption of a fiery volcano and here and in other countries it would have led to the wildest speculation about the internal fragmentation of the other German State.

Today Ulbricht's withdrawal from the platform of almighty political power seems outwardly to be more like an aged king abdicating in favour of the Crown Prince rather than the crises and conflicts that have arisen in other East Bloc States when there was a change of power.

Ulbricht did not fall victim of a determined front of opposition within the party ranks like Khrushchev. He was not sent packing from his office by the spontaneous uprising of the working masses like Gomulka; nor was he given the chop as the result of a decision from on high in the Kremlin like Dubček.

Walter Ulbricht will go down in history as the first leader of the Communist Empire in the East to survive all the political upheavals from the days of Stalin to Brezhnev's era, all the foreign policy turmoil of the days of the Cold War and the subsequent thaw without a scratch.

The most unusual point his abdication was that there was nothing at all unusual about it. There was no frantic fall from grace, no major loss of authority in the ranks of the Socialist Unity Party (SED). Moscow's power policies were not involved in his departure from the scene. It was simply that age and sickness took their toll.

Ulbricht may be regarded by us as the doyen of post-war Communism, the symbol of the Sovietisation that was forced on the eastern part of Germany after the War, the man who did his utmost to split the nation irrevocably with the most disgraceful wall in history and the suppression of the civil and constitutional rights of his subjects, but the days are long gone in which he was the only person who knew what was needed to extend the self-reliance of the German Democratic Republic both at home and abroad.

Consolidation of the existence of the GDR is the work of Walter Ulbricht. But the continuation will be assured by the fact that the departing leader is handing over the crown of power in the Party to Erich Honecker.

Nevertheless Ulbricht's departure will cut deeply into the Party. For the foreseeable future there will not be that almighty power vested in the unchallenged leadership of the Party where the major policy decisions are taken; in the highest office of State where these policies are made concrete there will not be the one guiding hand.

If Ulbricht also resigns as Chairman of the Council of State it is probable that Willi Stoph will be his successor. After a transition period there will be major conflicts and rivalries involving the actual division of power.

For the reason continuity in the consolidation of the GDR will have limits imposed on it. Continuity may be maintained with regard to the vital questions concerning the GDR, but on a lower plane of Party and State concerns changes cannot be ruled out.

But they will in no way shake the foundations that Walter Ulbricht has dug for the other part of Germany.

His influence has done as much towards fixing the character of the German Democratic Republic as Konrad Adenauer, no less, did for the Federal Republic.



Erich Honecker (left), Leonid Brezhnev and Walter Ulbricht (Photo: AP)

The two great antagonists in Germany after the War, despite all the differences in their characters and their political ideas and ideals, did not act quite so differently from each other as the black-and-white sketches drawn of them and by them during the Cold War seem to show.

Adenauer and Ulbricht both used to the full that freedom of activity that the victorious powers in the East and the West vested in them in order to create stability on the home front and security in foreign affairs.

The State structure of parliamentary democracy and the liberal make-up of society in the Federal Republic are just as much a reflection of the origins of these systems in the West as the people's democracy in the German Democratic Republic is a reflection of the pattern set by the Soviet Union.

Each German State transformed itself from an occupied country to the most important ally of its own conquering powers. Both sides want to break out of the narrow-minded ideas of the nation-State.

Adenauer strove for the solution in Western Europe in order to counteract isolationism. Ulbricht cursed the "German road to Socialism" and had men like Anton Ackermann put to the sword since it was only possible for him to maintain his position of power by toeing the Moscow line and bringing his country under the full jurisdiction and protection of the Soviet Union.

The process of bringing the country under the protection of the victorious powers occured in the Federal Republic with the legitimation of the free will of the people. In the GDR, however, it was brought about amid scorn and suppression of all impulses of freedom-lovers.

It is a moot question whether a man of a different stamp from Ulbricht, with less of a fixation about setting up a separate German Communist State would have given a new turn to the reunification proposals of the fifties.

The prevailing interest of the Soviet Union – but not just the Soviet Union, the Western powers as well – was so firmly against the re-formation of a united German nation that there would have been little room to manoeuvre for Germans to create a free State, stable in domestic affairs and secure in the face it presented to the world.

Ulbricht's role in these developments can of course not just be passed off as that of a mere satrap. The rising of the workers on 17 June 1953, de-Stalinisation, and the flight en masse of people from the GDR tyranny all put Ulbricht's position in doubt.

Probably nobody else could have survived all the comings and goings in the Kremlin while maintaining such a great agreement of interests between the Soviet Union and the GDR and thus providing himself with all the covering fire required for keeping his own position of power in the Party and the State machinery.

The rise of the German Democratic Republic as a highly productive industrial nation in the East Bloc and the prevention of a Polish October or a Prague Spring in the country are achievements that have not only consolidated the existence of the GDR, but have also made it a vital bastion of the Soviet Union in Central Europe.

Perhaps the final triumph is that it has forced the Federal Republic to accept that, like it or not, there are two German States.

Ulbricht's historical role cannot be judged by us on its objective successes alone. In post-war German history he is a fateful figure. Viewed in this light his departure from the most important office in the GDR, that of First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party, no longer has epoch-making significance.

There is a likelihood that under Honecker the difficulties of coexistence of the two German States will be aggravated. Of course the theory that with the wisdom that age brings Ulbricht was becoming a more accommodating and liberal fellow is nonsense.

The man who was more Stalinist than Stalin, who built the Berlin Wall, who embarked on the rape of Czechoslovakia with relish, who split the German nation and countless families and friendships wanted nothing to do with a relaxation of tension in Central Europe if it meant the GDR losing any of its self-reliance.

Kurt Becker
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 May 1971)

Erich Honecker, the new GDR leader

There need be no fears in Walter Ulbricht's mind about the continuation of his line in the SED leadership. Erich Honecker, who was named as the new First Secretary of the SED on the evening of 3 May, will uphold Ulbricht's conservatively Communist line to the full.

The election of the 58-year-old traditional Communist to replace 77-year-old Ulbricht comes as no surprise. For years he has been purposely vaunted as the "Crown Prince".

More and more frequently in recent times he has been seen as one of the leading men in the German Democratic Republic alongside Walter Ulbricht, and at times on his own, the most recent occasion being at the Soviet Communist Party congress in Moscow.

His functions up until now – chief controller of the Party organisation and chief adviser on defence and security – have ensured him an almost unassailable position of power within the State and Party apparatus.

In addition he has a strong home-made position which he cultivated in his many years as first secretary of the *Freie Deutsche Jugend*, FDJ, the Free German Youth Movement. Young officials who are completely loyal to him already hold many key positions in the German Democratic Republic.

Erich Honecker was born in 1912, son of a miner in Neunkirchen, in the Saar. He was an apprentice slater and tiler and in his youth was a member of numerous Communist youth movements.

As long ago as 1930 at Moscow's Communist Youth Internationale School he was given the first ideological polish.

In 1935 he was arrested and sentenced to ten years imprisonment for illegal party activities. He had formed the Communist Youth Movement in the Ruhr. He spent the whole of these ten years in the infamous Brandenburg Penal Institution.

In 1945 he was liberated by the Russians and immediately set about building up the *Freie Deutsche Jugend* in the Soviet Zone. Since then he has toiled away grimly at building up his own career and become the most important man in the GDR after Ulbricht. Now he has made it to the top position in the Party.

Honecker's political road to the top was marked out for those who understand the ins and outs of the Communist State machinery from 1958 when he returned to the German Democratic Republic from successful studies at Moscow's Communist Party College fully indoctrinated.

His first political appearance after his return was at the speeches ordered by Ulbricht against the opposition group formed by Ernst Wollweber, Karl Schirdewan and Erich Oelssner.

Even in his private life Erich Honecker showed a remarkable pursuance of his aims. His marriage to the relatively insignificant party official and former Social Democrat, Edith Baumann, who was three years older than he, did not last long.

Like many comrades of the early days Edith Baumann soon disappeared from the political limelight. She became Secretary of East Berlin city council, that is to say she was shunted on to a harmless siding out of the way.

Her successor in Erich Honecker's affections was Margot Feist, who was generally regarded as being a nice, smart person. She came of age politically in Moscow in 1953. Today she is the GDR Minister of Education.

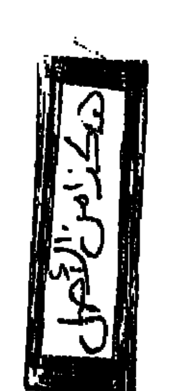
Erich Honecker is regarded as being a strict dogmatist. He is expected to take a hard line on domestic policies and not to give an inch on inter-German relations. The theory of the division of the German nation into two States has always been supported by him far more vehemently than it ever was by Ulbricht. The failure of the first round of talks in 1966 is chalked up to his account.

Liberalisation means weakness in his eyes. The technocrats in the SED will have a hard time up against him. Honecker is laying the blame for recent economic failures at their doorstep. It is already being mooted that Honecker's succession to power will mean the end of the political career of the economics expert, Günter Mittag.

It is not expected that Honecker will pursue dynamic policies. He is not a man with original ideas, but far more a conventional bureaucrat.

Moscow's hold on the GDR is likely to be strengthened on domestic matters as well as foreign policies.

Christa-Helga Baehring
(Handelsblatt, 5 May 1971)



■ LAW ENFORCEMENT

National police force would impede operations not help them

BY MANFRED SCHREIBER, MUNICH POLICE CHIEF

Many who hear the talk about local police forces and nationalisation tend to think that the authority of the police naturally stretches to the various borderlines in the districts and Federal states in question.

Those who consider the local police forces outmoded and inefficient in the fight against crime must take into account that "nationalisation" would mean that the police would receive an area of authority corresponding to administrative borders and ideas that were put into operation in Bavaria for example by the Minister, Count Monteglas, in the year 1803.

The idea of a centralised national police force is passed off by the Federal states with the slogan "federalism upwards, centralism downwards." Those who want this kind of police force are orientating their ideas on the chance borders and ideas worked out by the occupying powers in the years up to 1945.

All this is happening amid statements about increased effectiveness and greater modernity and in the face of earnest efforts to re-form the Federal states and the local districts, for instance to reduce the number of boroughs in Bavaria from 145 to about half that number.

Plans are to break up smaller districts and create ones that would be larger, but no less historical. It is not that these would be any the more effectual, but simply that these structures of administration are already on hand, albeit with plans for changes.

There are two political arguments against nationalisation, namely that this would undermine the right of self-determination in the boroughs and would introduce the risk of a centralised police State being set up. In this form nationalisation is based on emotional concerns and has no rational foundations.

It is based on the typically German trauma that centralisation automatically entails better working successes.

The centralised state is founded on a hierarchical structure of leadership with attitudes among the leaders where for a long time structures and types of attitudes exist and are developed which snatch the carpet of ideology from under the centralist spirit with the right of self-administration and federalism, with delegation of duties and responsibilities as well as in teamwork.

Nevertheless it is repeatedly stated that we only need to merge small units into larger ones, change hierarchies in the service, introduce new letter-headings and put new nameplates outside the offices of the authorities (and of course the colours of uniforms should all be the same since this is so important and so attractive!) and we have already taken the first step towards improving the fight against crime.

These basic ideas founded solely on emotions and the fact that they are totally useless in the battle against the criminal can be shown quite clearly in the sphere of police work.

We have (still) local and State police forces and can prove their effectiveness by means of statistics on criminal activity which are based on albeit insufficient but at least uniform foundations.

What is the result? Figures for crimes solved where there is a comparable national police force are on average considerably lower than in areas where there are local police forces.

Nationalised: Cologne, 43 per cent, Düsseldorf, 39 per cent.

Local: Munich 52 per cent, Stuttgart, 49.5 per cent.

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

There is a further conclusive piece of proof how far questions of centralisation are considered merely superficially from the rational point of view with emphasis on the emotional aspects. The Federal states, which can see an improvement to the war on crime only in the larger and more unified organisation of the states, have for years consistently refused to give their approval to the idea of a national police force or nation-wide authority for police forces. "According to Basic Law police work is a matter for the Federal states!"

If the area covered by a crime is not limited to the borders of the boroughs in Munich, Stuttgart or Frankfurt then it will not be halted by the Federal state boundaries at Aschaffenburg, Ludwigshafen or Osnabrück.

Those who foresee better police work as a result of the introduction of greater unity must give their approval to a *Bundespolizei* if they are not to be shown up as illogical and guilty of opening up an incredibility gap.

Nor must the advocates of unity stop at the borders of the Federal Republic since the criminal is not likely to be stopped in his tracks when he sees the names Berchtesgaden, Kiel or Flensburg.

How long before advocates of greater police unity call for a European force or a world police? After all gangsters are only four flying hours away from Africa. How many more people are going to be swayed by this "emotional logic"?

These are the facts: The proportion of criminals who do not feel themselves tied down to one locality is increasing. In 1960 the figure for the Federal Republic was 3.8 per cent. By 1969 it had risen to thirteen per cent. But in the Federal states and the cities the figures are on average around twenty per cent.

Despite fluctuations and modern means of transport, crime is still living from a milieu.

Contradictory to this are the remarkable reasons given by the advocates of centralisation: limited areas of authority make it more difficult to track down criminals, booty and evidence. The manoeuvrability of the criminal is greater than the dissemination of information, and the facts that are known about the criminal and his misdeeds cannot be passed on to other police forces swiftly enough. The fight against crime must therefore be speeded up, made less subject to bureaucracy and made more flexible.

Instead of the historical attempts at reorganisation are there not today more purposeful, better and less complicated means of achieving this aim? Is not reorganisation as the only means brought into doubt?

Electronic data-processing can store any amount of information and alter it as necessary. It can pinpoint someone within seconds and select points of fact from the data fed into it in the most varied forms. It is by no means tied to particular places and specific times.

What we had to attempt to achieve in the past by streamlined organisation and maximum utilisation of personnel and administration, taking into account various disadvantages such as the cumbersome nature of such a concentration of power, can be replaced by modern methods of electronic data processing.

My opinion is that before any organisational changes are made we must consider whether their effectiveness cannot be matched by modern technological possibilities, in particular electronic data processing, or even be surpassed by this to a great extent.

I believe that the present boundaries of administration should play the final role. This is no answer to the difficult question of whether a small local police force is to be broken up and a larger one can remain.

Some kind of reorganisation of the police and adjustment to the different conditions in the criminal world, the kind of wrongdoer, not to mention t problems is essential but must n carried out on the lines of pol groping and instinct but as a res careful planning and with the bless police experts.

In *this* respect there is no stopp borough or Federal state bound Although Aschaffenburg, for examp a part of Bavaria, on the police m belongs to the Frankfurt area and th Hesse.

In the Mannheim, Ludwigshafen Darmstadt regions the police map c part of three Federal states, B Württemberg, the Palatinate and Hess

The fantasy world of James Bond the travelling Interpol *Kommissar* b on the shelves of fiction in a librar official from Criminal Police Hea ters who spends the whole ye Wiesbaden or Bad-Godesberg would be able to pop off to Munich or Ham and gaily go about tracking down c nals there. If he arrived at the ce station he would first have to en about the street where the crime occ and then consult an A-Z map of the

It is essential for a police commis to know the ins and outs of the sce the crime, the locals and whether th big-city or small-town people, the dialect and the mentality prevailing is essential to have police commiss covering the whole country they st have to bring with them their sp knowledge of the working of the cri mind and join forces with the local p station.

The conclusions to be drawn fro this are that there is no pressing nee basics in police organisation to be ch apart from the introduction of elect data-processing and alterations to t criminal map used by police. But coord tion, dissemination of information technology is to be improved.

To these ends we already have c puters and closed-circuit television this country's police forces them some good ideas and principles expounded.

The alternative way would be a take. It would stand in the way of and make cooperation more diffi since it would create new, firmly limits and areas of authority whi turned on prestige.

(DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 30 April 1971)

The application of aircover in the armed forces

In army circles in the Bundeswehr there have been discussions about the military utilisation of the third dimension. Preparations for possible use of helicopters in order to increase the operative mobility of reserves have gone so far that the Inspector-General of the Armed Forces has been pressing to express his ideas before the general public.

These plans have not yet been formulated into a definite concept. The concept has not yet even reached the stage of being a draft. But the ideas that General Schnez has expressed are not just to be passed off as pie-in-the-sky.

Industrialised nations are providing themselves with armies equipped with the latest technological developments. These military instruments change along with the permanent technical revolution that changes the composition of our national economics.

Limits are set by the costs involved. Cutbacks are enforced by the reservations of the exchequer. Problems of military staffing as a result of overemployment can have an inhibiting effect on technical improvements to armaments. But technology has its own dynamism. Our armed forces cannot escape from this.

Military duties lie behind the application of technological improvements. The so-called flexible response is at the bottom of the Nato doctrine. Varying degrees of military vehemence in response to enemy attacks are to be counteracted by a flexible, measured defence system.

Defensive postures on the part of our armed forces, not operative offensive actions determine the tactics, armaments and organisation of the Bundeswehr.

Numerical superiority of the enemy is to be counteracted by the quality and manoeuvrability of our own troops. The watchword for us must be to concentrate on building up our defences where our enemies have their strong-points in attack. In all this requires swift conquest of the problems of time and space.

In earthbound transport excessive motorisation of modern armies tends to have an increasingly negative effect on manoeuvrability of troops. Highly technological army groups have so many weapons and so much transport that insurmountable transport problems can arise. The operational speed of the modern army is in any case fairly slow.

Use of air-space seems to be one way out of this bottleneck. The phases in th conquest of the air for military purpos are the transport helicopter, the arm helicopter, the fighter-helicopter and nally the formation of an airborne fig squadron.

If these ideas are pursued to their log conclusion it is inevitable with the march of progress of technology airspace will soon be filled to overflow just as the battlefield already is.

Therefore the Inspector-General of Armed Forces has set himself only est goals. Recognition of one fact is a bottom of his reservations: the cos perfecting air manoeuvrability and tronic equipment prevent this co from copying the airborne fighter s drons that a major power like the U States is able to maintain.

Nevertheless the American patter be taken as a guideline for us to pu into the third dimension. Howev must also assume the psychologic back that all advocates of air man vrability suffered with the batt Tchepone. From this point of view initiative that General Schnez has tak has come at a not particularly favour moment. The Pentagon, the Americ Defence Ministry, is now energetic encountering the deprecatory legend

Continued on page 5

■ CENTREPIECE

Academic study of the requirements for a successful political career

Anyone concerned with the State, in economy and social affaires who wants to have a say in things and be allowed to act, anyone who wants to make changes, must know what is what. It is useful to be on good terms with the "leading" strata. But where do the men and women policymakers come from? How do they try to ensure that they remain in power? How are they regarded by the general public? Questions of this kind have been answered by Klaus von Beyme, professor of political science at Tübingen University, who has also studied at Heidelberg, Munich, Paris and Moscow. His investigation has appeared entitled *Die politische Elite in der Bundesrepublik* (The political elite in the Federal Republic), published by Piper of Munich. Professor Beyme concentrates on the posts of chancellor, cabinet ministers, party and parliamentary party chairmen and parliamentary and permanent state secretaries. From time to time he makes mention of the prime ministers of the Federal states. For comparative purposes he has mentioned the Reichstag assemblies in 1907 and 1928 and the Bundestag in 1965.

In parliamentary demoncracies as well as socialist States there are political "elites". It is important to investigate them.

This allows us to gain an insight into the condition of the State and society. But in order to make methodical predictions about the future of a political system it is essential to carry out as intensive an analysis of the attitudes and opinions of those groups who do not belong to the political "elite" in the sense of the "Establishment" of the day.

This is something that must be borne in mind when evaluating the results of the study that Professor Klaus von Beyme has conducted on the political elite in the Federal Republic. Its essential conclusions are summarised in the following article.

Religious and geographical background are tending to play a decreasing role in the determination of political attitudes held by any one person. The social background continues to play an important function while the groups to which a person belongs tend to have a growing importance.

According to the Tübingen professor's investigations women now have a much better chance of promotion although the escape from the ghetto of "typically feminine" departments and officers, largely concerned with the family, health and social welfare has not been one hundred per cent.

The factor of religion which played a role in the early CDU/CSU governments was *always limited to the* ministerial level. Compared to the structure of CDU membership the Protestant sections of the community tended to be over-represented in CDU governments. Senior officials and state secretaries were predominantly Protestant.

The regional origins of senior politicians are interesting and there appears to be a strong contingent from North Rhine-Westphalia. Regional proportions are playing a decreasingly important role even in the question of representation of the expellees. Comparatively speaking they were always given appropriate representation even without taking into consideration departments such as the Ministry for All-German Affairs and the Ministry for Expellees which were predominantly staffed by Germans from the Eastern territories.

Few departments were ever predominantly the domain of one region except the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, a CSU stronghold, the Ministry responsible for Bundesrat affairs, a Deutsche Partei stronghold, and the Ministry of Agriculture which switched between the Bavarian CSU and the north German CDU.

The largest number of politicians in the Federal Republic comes from the upper middle classes, from civil service families or had fathers who were in one of the professions. An upper class background is still a certain advantage in a political career.

Membership of strong interest groups and party youth organisations is an important springboard for a political career. This is particularly true of the "Junge Union" (the right-wing youth organisation).

In the Social Democrat Party a large percentage of top politicians of the future begin their careers with active membership of a youth group. Connection with an interest group is not decisive in every case for the extent to which a politician becomes involved in his own chosen sphere of interest.

The discontent of the *Muttergruppen* of politicians with husbands in Bonn is a widespread phenomenon.

The background careers of politicians in this country centre around jobs in mass media, the teaching profession, commerce, executive positions and engineering, and these jobs are tending to have increasing importance as a background to a political career.

Over two-thirds of all top politicians and more than 93 per cent of all State Secretaries in the years up to 1969 had had advanced education. The monopoly held by the legal profession is on the wane but philosophical studies, the natural sciences and social studies are showing an increasing tendency.

The German ideology of the professions and the rejection of men who have not completed their training and have no profession continue where political recruiting is concerned. The man who is solely a politician and has no other career is still a rarity in the Federal Republic.

Senior politicians in the years up to 1969 have spent on average four years in military service and have reached the rank of lieutenant.

The career pattern of politicians in the National Socialist era is not completely defined by the simple formula "member and hanger-on" or "opponent of the system". Only ten per cent had a background in the Nazi organisations, whereas twenty per cent were in some kind of resistance organisation.

The decisive criterion is "continuity of career" which was the case with about fifty per cent of State secretaries and just over ten per cent of politicians while an interruption to the political career occurred in about 17 per cent of cases. Nineteen per cent of politicians were able to "hibernate" into private economic sectors without any great loss to their career.

Experience in local politics and provincial assemblies was the springboard for more than ninety per cent of political careers.

Starting a political career involves the difficulty of going through two filters in the party machinery, firstly nomination as a candidate and secondly nomination to the party political lists. Selection at this level is only geared to a limited extent to forthcoming political tasks. For every Bundestag member with ambitions there is a great conflict of roles between possibilities for advancement in the parliamentary party and in the constituency.

Ninety six per cent of all executive positions and 18 per cent of all state secretaries had parliamentary experience. Expert ministers who had no experience in the Bundestag were the exception and stemmed mostly from the early days of Adenauer.

Scarcely any politician in the years up to 1969 was an "associate" with no party political ties, a rank that played a great role in the Weimar Republic and applied to about 22 per cent of ministers in the years up to 1928.

State secretaries too are tending to show a political background to their career in an increasing number of cases. Long years of Bundestag experience are not a sure guarantee that a politician will make it to the top of the ladder. Being a forty-niner, a Bundestag member from the beginning, is not even a guarantee that a politician will have reached executive level. As a rule a member who stagnates tends to quit after eight years without promotion.

Promotion in the Bundestag is closely connected with climbing in the party hierarchy. Most leading politicians held senior positions in the party.

Professionalisation of politicians is growing more common as security and old-age benefits are increased and specialisation is on the rise. This applies particularly to politicians who are aiming for a higher executive office.

The average age at which a politician reaches the peak of his career in this country stood at 53 years in 1969. This also applies to state secretaries. But in cases where state secretaries were active at a party political level they tended to reach their highest office at an earlier age.

At the changeover in 1969 the trend was for the average of the government to drop. But as in other countries where social democratic governments came to power after a long time in the wings there were a number of old faithfuls who had to be taken care of. It is a common fallacy that the age of entry into politics is considerably higher in the Federal Republic than in other Western democratic countries.

Reasons for leaving politics are only rarely voluntary although chancellors have infrequently made use of ther privilege of suggesting resignation to ministers. Resignation at the instance of the party or being passed over when the cabinet was re-formed was a frequent reason for quitting.

Among the State secretaries the major reason for leaving politics was disagreement with their minister which applied in 34 per cent of cases, although resignations of this kind could not be described as voluntary in the majority of cases. Active party politicians managed on average to keep their State secretarial position longer than others.

The party political changeover in 1969 cannot be compared with what happened

WELT DER ARBEIT

in any Anglo-Saxon countries with regard to the degree of dismissals and and promotions that were involved.

After quitting politics the elite sectors tend to become even more closely interwoven. A growing number of former ministers and political officials is going into economic and industrial spheres and only a section is relieved of the burden of unemployment by being offered a political job in a parliamentary party in posts overseas and similar employment.

Wandering from one post to another is relatively rare in Federal Republic ministries. The strongest political personalities have generally been the most flexible in taking over differing departments.

Personnel stabilisation (alongside the stability of the cabinet in general) in the Federal Republic is among the highest in Europe and the greatest in the great democracies of the Continent.

The stature of politicians in the Federal Republic has to date been relatively slight. Educational and economic sanctions were always in great demand in a political system that had proved its worth predominantly by successful economic re-building programmes.

Individual prestige of politicians has proved to be less flexible than is often reckoned. Prestige has been undermined by the volte face that is necessary to adapt to differing situations within a coalition, opportunities arising for the individual to stand out in crisis situations and the need for an image.

The Federal Republic lacks a "subculture" of politicial elites. As the setup in society becomes more complex it depends to a lesser degree for its security and expectations on the combinations of personal roles.

Personal, family and business activities are becoming more and more separable from a politician's activities within political spheres. (WELT DER ARBEIT, 1 May 1971)

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the failure of the helicopter as a defensive weapon. As a matter of fact the helicopter has not proved a failure in the fighting in southern Laos.

It carried out eighty per cent of the duties there and was involved in only ten per cent of the failures. The main weight of loss fell on the unarmed transport helicopters which had to fly over hostile territory. But even the use of this kind of machine was not an error of calculation.

It was a calculated risk. By bringing in the bodies, lives and materials of the transport pilots it managed to keep the overall situation in the area around Tchepone relatively stable.

The limited opportunities to use armed helicopters at Tchepone is at any rate no argument against using airborne manoeuvrability. Experiences with this kind of helicopter must be taken as a warning that we must not take the exceptional case and turn it into an exemplary case. Furthermore the enemy's anti-aircraft barrage in southern Laos should not lead us to draw false conclusions. Certainly they made life very unpleasant for the helicopter pilots. The combination of the activities of American helicopters and their hunter-bombers forced the enemy's anti-aircraft posts to keep changing their positions.

This cut their effectiveness by half. In addition the terrain in south-east Asia cannot be compared with geographical conditions in Europe.

From the tactical point of view concern about the German tendency towards using the third dimension should be alleviated. Despite Tchepone.

The climate of disapproval comes from different sources. Edging forward into virgin military territory is something that should be done with unending caution. Otherwise the army will find itself plunged into the kind of crisis that has dogged the air-force with its ill-starred Starfighter.

Adelbert Weinstein

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 April 1971)

OPERA

Kagel's skit on grand opera in Hamburg

Lübecker Nachrichten

Hamburg Staatsoper's walls have not collapsed! Even the most popular works in the company's repertoire will survive the affront that has been levelled against them. There is little damage to report to their structure from the battering they were supposed to receive from Mauricio Kagel's *Staatstheater*, a scenic composition, commissioned by the Hamburg opera house and premiered with an all-star cast.

Despite his spicy attacks on the illusory world of traditional opera, the elements of which are really put under the microscope in this production and are united as an anti-opera into a new kind of "Gesamtkunstwerk" there was little of the predicted uproar from the audience at the Staatsoper and the whole matter was taken rather calmy.

There were in fact passages where the action was interrupted by sustained boos and catcalls and other expressions of indignation, but there is no denying that Mauricio Kagel, the avantgarde composer from Cologne, was treated with a great deal of sympathy and understanding and the overall performance was relatively undisturbed.

The "righteous indignation" of one or two unbridled opponents of the composer was kept within bounds.

Mauricio Kagel's "scenic composition" has not really any action. It contains a number of action pieces, such as Repertoire, Season, Programme, Contra-Dance, Stalls, which are intended to make the audience critically aware of what it swallows wholesale at conventional productions of typical operas.

Gerhard Hoffnung had already taken the mickey out of the new music at his "festivals" in London. Kagel likewise has a go at the established "Staatstheater" with clearsighted irony. W We see typical operatic characters such as the Queen of the Night, Aida, Carmen, Elsa, Siegfried, Rigoletto, Tamino and many others sitting on gilded chairs in the ensemble wearing magnificent, beautiful costumes of many colours, but they do not sing any recognisable lyric. They simply make noises, they vocalise and go through the routines of singing practice, mi-mi, la-la and so on and so forth.

Suddenly the singing practice is interrupted as someone shouts out loudly "Scheisse" (crap!) and the solemn session is suddenly, abruptly interrupted in the most disillusioning way.

Kagel, in order to achieve his aim, and break down empty pathos, introduces ad lib props and instruments of all kinds. These are made mobile and there is a comical alienation effect.

Siegfried works away at the anvil with a hammer made of foam rubber. Instead of the dragon, Fafner, he is faced with a crocodile. There is a ballet of non-dancers. And the stage people present as a *concertante* crowd scene gymnastic exercises.

This confusion is, however, presented in a rhythmic fashion. The manifold noises are recorded and worked into what is partly a symphony for loudspeakers and partly a complicated work for sixteen solo voices and a sixty-strong choir.

The composer conducts and under his baton we see soloists, members of the opera choir, a number of mime artists, a

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A scene from Mauricio Kagel's *Staatstheater* in Hamburg (Photo: Fritz Peyer)

Sandloff's opera based on Villon's life produced in Freiburg

Good opera like good wine can stand being left to mature, or so it seems from the fact that the opera *Traum unter dem Galgen* (Dream under the gallows), which was commissioned for the 850th anniversary of the city of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, has at last received its premiere.

The opera is by Peter Sandloff, who lives in Berlin, of 1924 vintage and had to be postponed originally because its composer was indisposed.

Its subject is François Villon, thief, vagabond and poet to boot, who is seen sitting under the gibbet and glancing back over his life.

We see Villon with buxom Margot and her good-time girls, Villon at the court of the Duke of Orleans, Villon rolling around with a girl in a graveyard, Villon duelling with a rival in love in a priest's vestment, Villon in a dungeon and Villon on the scaffold.

Then he wakes up. It was all a bad dream. In history Villon was due to take those steps up the scaffold but wrote a ballad to the parliament pleading for mercy. It was granted to him and he was never seen again.

On the stage the heart that is seen beating all through his poetry remains in the background and his body merges into the shadows. Villon the singer is cut off from Villon the actor to whom he has acted out his life.

This is a life lived in ballads, poetry as autobiography. Nowhere else are life and creativity blended so much into one another as in the life of this poet, the poet who mixed with whores and princes, who sang the praises of paradise and the bog.

Librettists Bert G. Norbert and Peter Brenner were quite right in using Villon's own poetry for seventy per cent of the libretto.

They could hardly have found a better source of inspiration for the opera. The central "dialogue with my heart" provided the motivation for the split in the character.

This is a look back without anger and from the point of view of the composition Peter Sandloff has shown that he is a connoisseur without any shadow of doubt.

Whether tonality, free tonality or atonality, he is able to compose with consummate ease. This has little to do with new music. Peter Sandloff provides a résumé of musical development in the twentieth century.

In his music we see a confrontation of Strauss and Penderecki, Hindemith and Ligeti, Stravinsky and Weill.

Certainly Sandloff does more than just make use of leftovers. Nevertheless it is seldom that so much foreign matter can be unified. Sandloff's music is often illustrative and takes on a commonplace background character when humming choirs form the basis of spoken ballads.

In his almost exotic arsenal of percussion he shows his highly developed sense of sound. Precious *glissandi* and sustained sounds alternate with *cantabile obligato* woodwind solos.

There are Pendereckian whispering choruses as well as pure orchestral beauty. It is to this that Sandloff keeps returning. His music is singable. Baritone Karl-Heinz Armaan shows this with a great deal of *bravura* and intensity.

Peter Sandloff is at his most convincing in the *opéra comique*-like couplet and chanson style. This has drive, aggressiveness and vigour in its conscious banality. It is like hot operetta. Peter Sandloff ought to have tried his luck with a musical.

The Director-General of Music in Freiburg, Thomas Ungar, was an interpreter of the highest order. The production and staging by the co-librettist, Peter Brenner, rose above the sheer provinciality of the bordello scene to magical, dreamlike dance tableaux with choreography by Willy Christ and on to the gawking sensationalism of the crowds around the gallows.

Heinz W. Koch

(DIE WELT, 26 April 1971)



A scene from Peter Sandloff's opera *Traum unter dem Galgen* produced in Freiburg (Photo: Karin Karow)

Detailed plans f... Kassel's *document*... drawn up

Kassel will be presenting docu... next year between 28 June ... October, but it has been announ... the 1972 *documenta* will be ... very different from its predecesso...

This time the Kassel art exhibi... be arranged along critical lines rath... the principle that was followed ... first four exhibitions, namely to ... the most important new facets of ... scene in the western world at the ... moment more or less without c... or criticism — that is to say in a ... documentary manner.

At a press conference held in ... 26 March the news of the new ... *documenta 5* will take in co... with previous years was given ... organisers of the exhibition, ... Arnold Bode, Dr Harald Szeem... Jean-Christophe Ammann and ... Bazon Brock.

For the first time the doc... exhibition will next year be a ... art show. It will be entitled *Befrag... Realität — Bildwelten heute* (Que... reality — picture worlds today).

The exhibition, which will be ... the *Orangerie* and the *Friderı...* will be arranged according to th... aspects of the relationship be... work of art today and reality, a... natively society.

Nor will the exhibition be li... works that are considered to be ... aesthetic value. It will include e... of Kitsch art in the Third ... socialist realism, comic strips ... graphy and the like. These works ... there for discussion.

The actual art exhibition is only i... ed to be the nucleus of the ... *documenta 5* as a whole.

As a part of the critical and edu... aspect of the event there will be ... for visitors to the exhibition, wh... be organised by Professor Bazon ... himself. This study section will ... to give an impulse that will help ... to understand what is on show ... main section of the exhibition.

A further idea that has been a... is that *documenta 5* should be ... conjunction with *Experimenta* in Fr... furt, which will be run by Peter ... Dr Karlheinz Braun.

This will include a number of ... presentations organised and directed ... Dr Alexander Kluge.

However, there is a problem d... both these projects at the momen... lack of funds!

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 Apr...)

THEATRE

New Wolfgang Bauer play premiered in Hamburg

Frankfurter Rundschau

Imagine your son is throwing a party for three girls and two other boys in the room next door. You see the guests going to fetch something from their coat, going to the toilet or lying in wait for one of the girls. Apart from that you have to rely on your ears.

That is what it is like to watch Wolfgang Bauer's *Party for Six* at the Malersaal, Hamburg Schauspielhaus' new studio workshop.

Bauer wrote the play in 1962, calling it a popular drama. But the only popular thing about it is its high degree of reality. Its flirtation with reality is less popular.

Far more attention should be given to the real reason for going to the Malersaal. *Party for Six* was only the appetizer for the premiere of Bauer's latest play *Film und Frau*.

In *Film und Frau* the actors twice swop normal theatrical acting with playing out a film. Before the switch it is mainly a woman who profits — Heide Grübl as Senta. The passages played as a film reveal the motives for Senta's behaviour in the play.

Senta cuts in on three men just as they are deciding what film they should go and see. Senta does not take part in the boring *discussion. Instead* she immediately insults Bruno, played by Rudolf-Waldemar Brem. Bruno is dressed completely in leather.

Peter and Gernot go to the cinema. Bruno accepts Senta's challenge and stays to act with her the film that Peter and Gernot are going to see in the cinema — *Shakespeare the Sadist*.

One of the stage technicians draws a gauze screen across the stage. Senta then strips. Bruno, now playing Shakespeare then chains her to a chair, rips her bra off, whips her, tortures her with a lighted cigarette, reads lines of a sonnet through a megaphone and seduces her in five positions. He finally saws her head off.

That is the end of the first film section. It interprets Senta's attack on Bruno as a masochistic sexual challenge.

The second film section starts while the three men are playing poker. Senta feels neglected and wants to go home but no one wants to see her there. In her anger she smashes a plate.

The gauze screen is once again drawn across stage. The poker game in Peter's Italian-style room becomes a scene in a Western. Hans Kleber was responsible for the stage decor.

In the Western scene Senta does not smash plates. Jonny alias Bruno carries her off after shooting down his two gaming partners.

The second film section interprets Senta's anger as her need to be loved and recognised. But *Film und Frau* is not always as clear as this.

For instance, Bauer takes Western and pornographic-film clichés that the audience believes it recognises. Bauer relies on the fact that everyone knows that gambling scenes in films always end with a body and that film Draculas always link lust with brutality. Senta's sawn-off head is old hat in this respect.

Bauer visualises a typical horror film cliché that concerns no one as the context in which it is used concerns no one. His high degree of abstraction allows Bauer to use extremely stupid and extremely brutal figures without their speaking for or against anything in particular.

This method would allow him to incorporate enthusiastic mass murderers or friendly Fascists into *Film und Frau* with no difficulty at all and without running the danger of offending anybody. Bauer's figures merely aid flight from social reality.

It is not clear whether the passages played in film style contrast with or confirm those played as normal theatre. There are indications for both theories.

The contrast theory is supported by the fact that the Shakespeare and poker scenes are spoken in English. German sub-titles are projected on to the screen from time to time, usually of Senta's ooohhh's and aaahhh's of pleasure and pain.

The confirmation theory is supported by the fact that Bauer always likes to question the theatre with the help of the theatre. As the two film sections are no more than extremely theatrical examples of films, they must also automatically be an extreme questioning of the theatre.

What should we think of an author who first uses the theatre to splinter the content and dissect the politically and socially redundant characters and modes of behaviour, only then to refute the theatre?

When it comes to the final reckoning it remains inexplicable why Horst Zankl produced *Party for Six* and *Film und Frau* or why Heide Grübl devoted so much of her energy to giving her dubious role psychological credibility.

But it must not be forgotten that the audience at the premiere was decidedly enthusiastic about *Film und Frau* at least. This reaction could confirm the suspicion that questioning the theatre by theatrical means is a real money-spinner.

Jürgen Schmidt

(Frankfurter Rundschau 22 April 1971)

Scene from *Party for Six* by Wolfgang Bauer (Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

Continued from page 6

discussion group, dancers and members of the Philharmonic set to work with ... precise tonal energy, supported by Kagel and Maronn among others, and with such skill that it becomes clear that this controversial work, this bold enterprise is intended as a musical jest.

Certainly Kagel's *Staatstheater* makes no claim whatsoever to immortality, but with its serious background as a subject for serious discussion, it deserved to meet with greater tolerance.

One amazing point is the make-up of the ensemble, which had a sufficient sense of humour to expose its own artistic existence to the relentless criticism of this anti-opera.

The scales were tipped heavily both ways, for and against this work. But Kagel and his assistants, Ursula Burkhard (scenic design) and Helmut Fellmer (who trained the chorus) were allowed to take several bows.

Dr Gerhard Hanschke

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 27 April 1971)



Scene from the production of *The Me Nobody Knows* produced in Bremen (Photo: Thomas Heitkamp)

American musical has European premiere in Bremen

Hannoversche Allgemeine

A new, self-confident, though peaceful and predominantly romantic generation is heralded by a musical entitled *The Me Nobody Knows* a typically American import with sugar coating.

Bremen theatre has taken the risk of staging the European premiere of the musical. It is not the theatre's own production but the product of a team brought to the city by Norman Foster.

He was booed as the end of the premiere but these cries of dissent were unable to drown the loud applause cascading over the cheerful cast of the musical.

The musical has no action in the normal sense. It is a collection of essays and poems penned by seven to eighteen-year-old inhabitants of the New York slums.

Teacher Stephan M. Joseph published them in a book. Robert H. Livingston and Herb Shapiro adapted the texts for the stage without, they are quick to point out, changing anything vital.

Will Holt and Herb Shapiro added the lyrics of the songs whose innocence corresponds well to the style employed by the young poets and essayists.

Prisoners always dream of freedom, social fortune and a respectful life. These children from the poverty-stricken racial ghettos have the same dreams which they express lyrically or pertly.

A loose succession of stories, letters, melodramatic passages, songs, verses and chants show what they want, what they mock and what they hate at school, at home or on the city streets.

This at least results in some variety in a philosophy that is in the long run not all that varied and climaxes in the demand "Don't leave me outside, let me in", into society that is. But is that so desirable?

Garry William-Friedman's music is too dainty and artificial, especially when reaching its lyrical heights. It seems to be based on the average type of American hit song.

But there are other sources, thank goodness. There are spiritual and blues elements and a rock and roll music that avoids the tendency to brutality and rouses interest with its rhythmic variations. The *Emergency* group playing behind the scenes ensures that this loose music remains supple and unobtrusive.

Manfred Miller has designed a rather naturalistic and dark backyard setting deep in the slum area. This jungle of stone and concrete is given a magic tinge with projections when the quoted dream world demands.

True to the self-confident statement "I am I" the coloured and white actors all develop their own individuality. Norman Forster has not only allowed them to keep their own character, uninhibited nature, spontaneous reaction and cool composure but has activated these qualities.

The producer, himself a well-known opera singer, musical star and film producer, knows what is effective on stage and uses the physical litheness of a Negro, show effects and direct addresses to the audience. The boys and girls thus retain part of the originality invested in them by the essay writers.

Klaus Simon

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 April 1971)

■ EDUCATION

Boarding Schools – the pioneers of educational progress

DIE ZEIT

They can be found in the Alps, in the Black Forest, in the Harz, on the Sölling, on the coast and on the shores of lakes and rivers.

Anyone reading their colourful brochures is attracted by our most beautiful holiday landscapes – shady woods, colourful heathland, vineyards under the glowing midday sun and sand dunes on the coast.

A person is forced to think of parks and castles or romantic country houses with a fine surrounding view, a cross between a tourist hotel and a sanatorium.

Their names sound as if they come from old novels or new television series – Louisenland, Marienau, Schloss Salem, Schloss Bieberstein, Birkhof or Burg Nordeck.

They are called country boarding-schools and they appear to have remained true in both name and position to their original educational function summed up by Otto Karstädt at the time as "The countryside opposed to the city".

It is well worth reading Karstädt's report on "Experimental Schools and School Experiments" of the Weimar Republic in volume IV of Nohl' and Pallat's famous educational handbook and comparing it to educational reform today.

The "countryside opposed to town" slogan is one of the many variations of Rousseau's "back to nature". After 1900 youth movements avoided the lure of the city and literally took to the hills. Hermann Lietz, the founder of the country boarding-school, was described as the Low German Rousseau.

Kapstadt gives a fitting description of the basic concept of the Low German *philologist*: "The aim of what he considered to be rejuvenating the German people was to restore to his pupils a sense of the country and country life."

For Hermann Lietz the ideal country boarding-school was a large farm or estate. A manor house would have enough rooms for teaching and accommodation purposes.

A country estate demanded outside work every day so that scholars would acquire powerful lungs and muscles unlike their counterparts in the city who were restricted to book work.

Private boarding houses were also more economic to run of set up on a country estate with pupils as a cheap labour force.

Lietz's patriarchal regime and narrow concept was soon opposed by his most creative colleagues. With Gustav Wyneken's school at Wickersdorf and Paul Geheeb's school at Odenwald which was based on the Wickersdorf pattern, there began an age of productive experimental schools linking the youth movement and school reform.

It can be said without any exaggeration that the educational reform movement of the first half of the twentieth century was determined largely by the brainwaves of boarding-school heads. Despite all personal and ideological differences, these educationalists were the pacemakers of educational progress.



Schloss Salem

Their course was interrupted by the educational dictatorship of the National Socialist State. After 1945 the old boarding-schools were set up once again and new boarding-schools were based on the same lines.

Today it must be asked whether the boarding-schools have any real chance of their own of contributing to the new youth movement and educational reform. Comparison with the reformist ideas of the twenties is not only of interest from the point of view of educational history.

The yearning for nature and the criticism of civilisation voiced in the twenties is being voiced again today. The flight of our knapsacked grandfathers from the largely rural surroundings of the cities of the early industrial revolution appears innocent and quaint.

But today's criticism of the inhuman conurbations existing in industrial society has turned to repulsion and hate among young extremists. At the same time it has become more and more impossible to flee this civilisation.

When American hippies protest in their thousands against the trash and pollution of the asphalt jungle while living in the muck of a rural lumpenproletariat, their gesture is as irrational as it is helpless.

But the country boarding-schools can prevent children from suffering from the evil effects of industrial society or cure them if they already do.

We must not, however, repeat the mistake of the old youth movement which took refuge in an ideology that stressed learning and technology.

Boarding-schools must help to make the industrial system more humane though without painting a black picture of our present civilisation with its advanced technology.

The school reformers of the twenties were right in rejecting one-sided book learning. But they made the mistake of considering the intellect to be adverse to the soul. The old youth movement thus became anti-intellectual and emotional.

Modern boarding-schools no longer make handicrafts more romatic than they are and compare them with the demands of the industrial system.

We know that one of the a[...] vantages of the industrial system [...] shorter working hours and [...] leisure time. That is why it is [...] more and more important to [...] this leisure time as early as possible.

Schools in future will con[...] concentrate on their pupils' ca[...] the demands imposed by indu[...] ciety but they will also be le[...] schools. Boarding-schools will [...] draw up their own curricula for th[...]

For adults being alone is [...] blessing but it soon becomes [...] vexing for the young. But it is [...] for psychological reasons that [...] movements are based on groups, [...] collectives – the terms and rea[...] their application may vary but the[...] feature is the renunciation of [...] egocentric way of thinking and [...] to the group.

In both the teaching and every[...] the boarding-school movement of [...] twenties provided social and educ[...] impulses such as group teaching [...] participation in decision-making [...] camaraderie that still have their [...] today.

Kurt Hahn has created so[...] technical services for Salem – but [...] ing-schools today should be soc[...] tional schools.

Everybody speaks of linguistic [...] and the difficulties children fa[...]

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Children's TV news planned

An afternoon news telecast for [...] dren is being planned by the [...] television service according to a[...] nouncement made by the comp[...] Munich.

The news programme will be info[...] tive and will cater specially fo[...] intelligence of young viewers.

Members of ARD's news staff [...] burg have already produced tria[...] casts for children of about ten years.

Fourteen-year-olds and over no[...] watch the adult version of the new[...] in the evening. The under-eight[...] little interest in news.

(DIE WELT, 22 April [...])

Married students need more mone[...]

The DSU students' union has pointed out the difficult social position of the seventy thousand married students in the Federal Republic, blaming this on completely inadequate grants, scandalously high rents and the alarming shortage of hostel accommodation.

Only one per cent of the sixty thousand hostel places available are allocated to married students, the DSU claims in a report now published.

According to the DSU married st[...] have 35,000 children. At present fo[...] per cent of male students and eigh[...] cent of female students are married.

It is forecast that 24 per cent o[...] male students in 1980 will be ma[...] The DSU has found that the numbe[...] married students has been increasin[...] at least one per cent a year throug[...] the last six years.

(DIE WELT, 27 April [...])

■ MEDICINE

New developments in medicine to inhibit tumour growth

[...]ntists looking for substances to help [...]ht virus diseases seem to have made [...] breakthrough. In a lecture to the [...]ent Internists Congress in Wies[...]den Professor Adolf Wacker of [...]ankfurt University's department of [...]erapeutic biochemistry stated that [...]we already have new substances pre[...]nting virus reproduction.

It is hard for a writer to resist describing the dramatic story leading up to the discovery of a new method of treating infectious diseases caused by a virus.

Up to now chemo-therapy could be used against bacteria. Sulphonamides were ideal for use in this treatment as they inhibit bacterial metabolism.

But it does not work with vires that reproduce within one body cell. For this purpose they use the enzymes of the cell that are needed for the synthesis of nucleic acids and protein or stimulate the production of such enzymes.

Medical treatment of virus diseases must aim at inhibiting the newly-induced enzymes while leaving unharmed the enzymes naturally to be found in the cell.

This requires substances that can prevent virus reproduction by acting as metabolic antagonists. Such a substance was found at the beginning of the fifties.

At that time it was shown that uracil is included in desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) to replace a natural substance – thymine. This was the first proof that DNA *can be chemically* modified without causing serious genetic damage to cells.

Some years ago the American scientist Professor Kaufmann caused a sensation when using a uracil compound of this type. He was able to cure a disease of the cornea caused by a herpes virus that had previously been considered incurable. Today this method is also used successfully in the Federal Republic.

Since then scientists have discovered antibiotics from which the drug riphampicin can be obtained. In 1969 two virologists found that riphampicin inhibits the reproduction of animal vires such as the smallpox virus.

Recently, Professor Wacker stated, cancer researchers have turned their attention to a chemical variation of riphampicin that is able to suppress an enzyme produced by cancer inducing vires and found in leukaemia.

Isaacs and Lindemann, entered new territory in virus treatment in 1957 when they discoverered what is called the interferon principle.

When mammal cells are infected by a virus they form a substance that is able to protect cells of the same species from the same or even a different virus. This phenomenom is called interference.

Soon afterwards the two researchers found that membranes from chicken embryos formed a highly molecular substance after being treated with an inactive influenza virus that was no longer capable of reproduction.

As this substance induces the virus interference phenomenon in membranes that had not previously been treated, Isaacs and Lindemann coined the term interferon.

Since then it has been found that almost all vires, in both natural and inactive state, are able to stimulate or induce the production of interferon in animals or cell cultures.

If a mouse is given influenza vires through the nose it builds up a high interferon content within three to five days. If the vires are injected intra-venously the interferon reaches its maximum level in a matter of hours. This interferon can be seen in the serum.

There are other factors apart from vires that can induce the production of interferon. These include a number of bacterial poisons and fungus extracts as well as natural and synthetic ribonucleic acids (RNA).

This two-fibre RNA can be artificially produced in a form that has given rise to hope in the medical profession. It has

Hannoversche Allgemeine

caused an international stir under the abbreviated title of Poly IC.

How can the so important interferon be obtained? Human interferon is now produced from human cell cultures. Other research teams use leucocyte cultures (white corpuscles).

A characteristic feature of interferon is the way it only works on members of one species. Mouse interferon only works on mice, human interferon only on human beings. But interferon is effective against all vires.

The most important result of the findings is that cells treated with interferon do not show any toxic damage. Interferon probably does not work directly on the virus particles but via a newly-formed protein that is the actual factor inhibiting virus reproduction.

Interferon and the synthetic nucleic acid Poly IC fight tumours as well as bacterial and viral agents. The growth of fresh tumours transplanted into mice was soon stopped after Poly IC was injected.

Leukaemia, sarcomata, lymphatic gland tumours and the well-known SV 40 viral tumours in animals can be inhibited in this way.

Poly IC also has an inhibiting effect on tumours that are not caused by a virus, probably because of the substance's influence on the body's immunological system.

"There are now practical opportunities of controlling virus-induced infections in human beings," Professor Wacker summed up.

Large-scale experiments in Russia seem to show that an interferon substance obtained from leucocytes has the best effect in the treatment of influenza.

The main obstacle facing the adoption of the treatment in hospitals in the Federal Republic is the high price of Poly IC that has so far only been produced for laboratory purposes.

Experiments in treating tumours with Poly IC are still in their initial stages. But one thing is certain. With Poly IC and human interferon we have at our disposal excellent new substances to inhibit virus reproduction – this is a wonderful research success that could herald in a new era in medicine.

Alfred Püllmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 April 1971)

4 per cent of drug addicts are mainliners

Surveys conducted in Bonn, Kiel and Frankfurt show that half the school-leavers in this country have taken drugs at one time or another, Peter Schönhöfer, the head of the Drug Problems Committee, reveals.

But he rejects the claim that thirty per cent of all young people taking drugs gradually go on to harder drugs. He said that the proportion of those ending up with the dangerous opiates was probably no more than four per cent.

This percentage is based on surveys conducted in the United States and corresponds to the number of alcoholics in the Federal Republic.

(DIE WELT, 14 April 1971)

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educated social groups have in maintaining themselves in schools which have passed on performance and intellectual standards.

Boarding-schools could provide ways of overcoming environmental barries by radically changing the educational environment. We need practical methods. Education can overcome social barriers.

Traditional boarding-schools were based on grammar schools. As they were private schools and had to be financed by parents they had to cater for upper-class children.

But we need boarding-schools that cater for current socio-educational needs. The *Christliches Jugenddorfwerk Deutschland* set up after the war by Arnold Dannenmann run "youth villages" which bear these needs in mind.

The youth village at Celle caters for the children of Germans who have just returned to this country after living in Eastern Europe. The children can only speak German and only know it in its colloquial form but they must be completely integrated into the life and society of the Federal Republic.

The youth villages have also met with success in their career training courses held at boarding-schools in the outskirts of cities. The courses offer a great opportunity to young people who were unable to obtain any school-leaving certificate and are not therefore allowed to teach.

Problem children do not always remain a problem. There are many young people who are only problem children for a certain period because of the conditions they live in. Effective educational help can give this type of problem child a good start in life.

Approximately one pupil in three at schools for problem children comes from a troubled home background, is an orphan, fatherless or motherless or the children of divorced parents.

Private boarding-schools are finding it more and more difficult to give effective help to these social cases by providing free places or waiving a portion of the fee.

In 1964 the Birklehof school in the Black Forest provided places for 44 pupils at a cost of 115,000 Marks. Although Birklehof had 132,000 Marks to provide free places in 1969 it could only grant thirty scholarships.

Apart from modernisation and extension schemes it is the continual increase in staff costs that is proving a lasting problem for all boarding-schools.

It is not only in Birklehof that they have risen from 45 or 50 per cent of total expenditure to around seventy per cent. All boarding and experimental schools find that they need more and more staff.

In the twenties boarding-schools were our most interesting experimental schools. But if society is to give effective backing to experimental schools, their findings must be applicable to all schools. That is only possible if boarding-schools do not only admit the problem children of rich parents.

Educational experiments demand eager scholars and eager teachers. The Federal Republic is not making full use of the capacity of boarding-schools.

Boarding-school teachers do not want to be educational utopians. They need a central university department to deal with the new functions facing homes and boarding-schools, deal critically with the work done there and train teachers for practical work.

If boarding-schools are left to their own devices, they would be forced to be more commercial. The more political action there is at schools, especially in cities, the more attracted rich parents may be by a private school system allowing their children to grow up in an atmosphere of law and order. Though this is the most convenient course for boarding-schools the best schools of this type in the Federal Republic do not want to pursue it – yet.

Werner Klose

(DIE ZEIT, 23 April 1971)

■ THE ECONOMY

Hanover throws no light on economic problems

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Business at the Fair was up to expectations." This oft-heard description of trading at the 25th International Trade Fair at Hanover helped many exhibitors from various branches of the economy to dodge the question of how successful their stands had been.

This pithy statement rings true when it is remembered that many firms came to Hanover this year with little hope of doing a roaring trade.

But even the optimists who were in a minority when the Fair opened, when asked later how they were doing, tended to make non-committal statements like: "We have not been disappointed." Somewhere in the middle, a happy medium between these optimists and the sceptics lies the truth about Hanover 1971.

A visit to the exhibition hall for office equipment and information dissemination, known as CeBIT, which has only been open for a year, but is already world famous, would make you feel as if you were back in the days of the superboom.

Experts feel that the Hanover Fair authorities will have to meet demands for more space which are being made now unlike in the past, especially as the office experts represent a major growth industry which is a booming sector of the economy.

About nine million workplaces in offices and administrative blocks require modern, rationalised equipment now that all the opportunities for investments to cut overheads in the production sector have been exhausted.

New office systems electronically linked are on offer, and in numbers that are almost overwhelming. Computer manufacturers above all are profiting from the need for offices and administration departments to take advantage of the newest technology.

At the stands in Hanover it was not only explanatory talks that were carried out. Hardly any other sector at the Hanover Fair enjoyed such a high level of sales as computers. This branch of the economy is, it would seem, well on the way to becoming the dominating factor at the Hanover Fair.

Growth rates well above the ten-percent level are accepted as normal and an increase in turnover of as much as a half is an aim which seems to be within the bounds of possibility, but is being hampered by personnel difficulties.

And so growth rates of fifteen per cent or so are considered "satisfactory". Last year the office machinery industry achieved a turnover of 3,500 million Marks compared with three milliard the year before.

A special role in this industry is played by data processing. More and more firms are attempting to offer to their customers complete programmes. Corresponding systems for small plants could be sold at practically any price. This at least is the opinion of one well-versed spokesman for the branch.

These booming times for the office equipment industry must remind the steel industry of happier days. While the exhibitors of office equipment and information dissemination techniques would be glad to occupy the neighbouring hall where the watchmakers and cutlery manufacturers still exhibit, the steel industry is thinking that in future it might spend far less on representation at the Hanover Fair.

It is planning to cut expenses in personnel and in the amount of space occupied. But a definite decision on this has not yet been taken.

A smaller selection would not only please visitors to the Fair by giving a more concise view of the steel industry, but it would also be a blessing to the hundreds of smaller and middle-sized firms that are on the waiting list for Hanover, since they would not have to wait so long to get a place at the Fair.

The chemicals industry also plans to draw in its belt, claiming that at the moment it is almost impossible to increase prices. Plans are now to peg investments at about 1,500 million Marks, about thirty per cent of the originally planned level of investment.

Whereas some specialised branches of the chemicals industry as a whole are enjoying a boom, such as paints and varnishes, overall chemicals are not finding much consumer interest and business is bad, as could be seen at the Hanover Fair.

The wide range of machinery offered by the machine tools industry for wood processing has made this branch one of the main attractions at the Fair, especially as this industry is only represented in Hanover every other year.

In this branch satisfactory verdicts have been in the majority, whereas the machine tools industry as a whole only picked up during the second half of the Fair.

Certainly not so many talks were held between contacts as last year, but exhibitors are of the opinion that a greater percentage of the talks led to a contract in the end. In this branch there are some long delivery dates, whereas deliveries are generally much faster now than in recent years.

This year interested parties have been concentrating on technological innovations. This is in many cases based on the assumption that specialisation can lead to above-average growth rates.

Another matter that may have prompted many sales was depreciation in the value of the Mark since several customers probably feared that the same machinery would be considerably dearer in a year's time.

Another branch where inflation may have been beneficial from a sales point of view was in machinery for the building trade. Turnover at this year's Fair was almost up to last year's level.

The earlier start to the Fair may have cut business for certain consumer goods spheres which are closely linked with the retail trade. In other branches and sections of branches changes in tastes and values may have made it harder to get a sale.

Changes were also noted in the export business. There is a greater effort now to take the factories to the customer and build new plants where the market already is, rather than waiting for the customer to come and buy.

Volker Wörl

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 April 1971)

Booming business but a quiet Hanover Fair

Taking the most important point about the Hanover Trade Fair first, it has not produced any dramatic development along the road towards an economic crisis. There is every reason for stating this, even taking into account that caution is required in making prophecies about the economy on the strength of a trade fair.

Dozens of conversations with press officers, stand organisers, managing directors and the like led to dozens of different opinions being expressed.

Quote from a board member of a German electrical company: No climate at the Fair that suggests a crisis could be imminent, but no particular impulse towards a demand for capital investment goods which might halt the present downward trend that is well under way either.

This observer expects that the intermediate boom that has been experienced in the past few months will be followed this autumn by a recession unless it is possible to slam the brakes on wages and salaries quite firmly.

But there is no indication whatsoever that this is likely to occur.

In another important concern in the electrical goods industry where the emphasis is on capital investment goods the tendency is viewed as "Stagnant to say the least".

Optimism that was surprising was expressed by the head of a major company which is mainly concerned with heavy machinery and industrial plant although this is a branch that is likely to be hit particularly heavily by a cutback in investments.

He said that his company had made some good deals with some of its products and these were in many cases better than expected. His conclusion is that even when a country is coming out of a boom and going into a recession a company that does not overspecialise is likely to come off best.

As far as steel is concerned the Federal Republic's representation leaves very few gaps and the mood was quite calm at Hanover. The steel industry did not have great expectations when it came to this year's fair. It is not a place where contracts are won for steel so much as a place where contacts are made and cultivated. And so there were few lamenting voices.

In parts there was hectic activity in the largest trade fair hall in the world that was only opened last year and this was reminiscent of the atmosphere of the booming years. The sections dealing with office procedures and company information dissemination were particularly lively.

At some stands dealing with office equipment it was claimed that even last year's bustling business had been surpassed. This does not alter the fact that at the neighbouring stand there were long faces!

So there were many ups and downs at the Hanover Trade Fair 1971. Not only did some branches do much better than others, but also within the various branches fortunes were varies. Sometimes there were nuances of difference, in other cases one could speak of a trend. In one place gloomy predictions of recession; in another – optimism.

Let us try to formulate the comings and goings and their implications for the economy.

*Anyone writing about Hanover 1971 cannot avoid the explosion of rising

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No sign of pric[e] and wage stabili[ty] agreement

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLAT[T]

This year's Hanover International Fair has not been as useful as us[ual as] a barometer to forecast the eco[nomic] climate. According to reports busi[ness at] the world's largest industrial fair ha[s been] neither good nor bad.

The pointer is hovering betwee[n ...] skies and stormy weather. "It is [...] that the pointer is about to move i[n ...] direction," said August Sohn fro[m the] board of Demag, summarising the g[eneral] climate of opinion, "but we can[not be] certain which way it will go."

Several statements made by repr[esen]tatives of the economy and the eco[nomic] policymakers have been similarly [ambi]guous and contradictory.

In the Federal Republic, too, th[ere is] the danger of stagflation (economi[c stag]nation coupled with continued [price] rises), according to Herr Sohn. He [warn]ed that we would be wise to [avoid] repeating the mistakes we have ma[de in] the past and there is still time for action to steer the economy.

As the man at the helm, the Econ[omic] Affairs Minister, above all has to p[rove] himself, in the opinion of industri[alists,] company managers and spokesmen [of] the Opposition.

All seem to be agreed that action [must] be taken as swiftly as possible. But [what] exactly should be done nobody sa[ys,] except, that is, those who put forw[ard] extremist ideas that are quite impra[cticable].

Where are we to seek comfort [and] solace as we watch the value of the [Mark] slip, when the chemicals industry [says] that it could do with the Mark [being] *de*valued, while the government is allaying fears that there may be an[other] *re*valuation with Karl Schiller's stat[ement] that another revaluation would no[t be] appropriate at this time?

What are we supposed to feel wh[en the] economy keeps throwing out warning[s] that there should be no dictatorial attitu[des] while at the same time it cries out t[o] be dictated to in that it appeals for trad[e] unions to be made to toe the line wi[th] regard to pay-claim procedures?

Photos at the Fair showing Professor Schiller sitting behind steering wheels [are] deceptive. He takes a dramatic view [of] the economic situation, certainly, but [he] does not visualise himself as the man [at] the helm.

He knows that the "famine period [of] instability" is something we must [go] through and get out of. It is scarc[ely] possible to shorten this since the exter[nal] causes lie outside Bonn's area of so[ver]eignty and there is no prescribed rem[edy] in the medicine chest of free enterpri[se to] remove the internal causes. Schiller h[as] little going for him except the [...] entreaties that Ludwig Erhard once m[ade.]

To a certain extent the present [situa]tion is a home-made phenomenon d[ating] back to earlier years, "the excessive bo[om] of 1969, which got out of con[trol] because it was not braked in time", [and] is thus irreparable.

The rest of the trouble is stirred u[p by] other countries "more or less friendly [to] us" which may take the form of "extr[ava]gant helpings of liquid cash". In th[is] respect too there is nothing the gover[n]ment can do. How can it bring about [a] devaluation of the dollar without en[dangering] our friendship with the Unit[ed] States?

Finally and most important the Econ[o-]

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■ BUSINESS

Running a garage is far from being money for jam

There are more than 44,400 petrol stations in this country. Experts believe that there are too many. A quarter of this number would be sufficient. In the future only super petrol stations will be able to survive mounting competition in this field.

Reception is a man in a white coat. You get out of your car, look around for a while in the salesrooms, buy your spoilt brat of a son a teddy-bear and your distraught wife a fashion magazine.

Then while your car is being rolled down to the underground car-wash you nip upstairs to the showers for a quick freshen-up.

Meanwhile the distraught wife and spoilt children are sitting in the rest-room and downing a bottle of apple-juice.

Alternatively: Reception is a man in an oily, smeared blue overall. "Hey, fellow!" you say. "Take a look under the bonnet, will you? There's a rattle. I think something's up with the water-pump. And the exhaust and ignition need a look at!"

Are both an illusion? Certainly in forty per cent of cases, particularly in big cities, where the filling station attendant sits in a little hut, so cramped that he has to open the door if he wants to put his coat on and two cars at the most can squeeze in at the petrol pumps.

Discussions on this have been running at fever pitch for some time at the 44,400 garages in the Federal Republic, which had a turnover of fifteen million tons of petrol in 1970 and dealt in spares to the value of 1,400 million Marks.

A committee for business career training (in Bonn) is engaged on working out the basics of a completely new scheme of training for petrol station personnel with a two-year apprenticeship. It will complete these plans on the results of an investigation that is being carried out.

There is even contention about how a career behind the pumps should be designated. *Tankwart?* (Petrol pump attendant) *Tankstellenkaufmann?* (Filling station salesman) *Stationär* or *Verwalter?* (Administrator) *Pächter?* (Lessee) or perhaps *Essohändler*, *Aralhändler* (Esso dealer, Aral dealer) etcetera? Or *Supertankmarktchef?*

The first steps have been taken along the way to broadening the scope of things on offer. Aral has formed an alliance with Karstadt (the chain of department stores) and the Italian company Agip with Neckermann (one of Germany's largest mail-order houses).

First it was records, then came beer (mostly canned), newspapers, women's stockings (which are likely to be laddered in a car) and children's toys.

Lately Esso has had some success with its garages in more exclusive areas by selling gardening equipment.

Those who run the garages and filling stations differ in their opinions of this recent trend:

"It's fantastic! A piece of cake. If I had the space I would expand this side business," says Anton Schulz whose garage is on a Frankfurt arterial road.

"People pinch things. I've only got one pair of eyes. It would be all right if I had a salesgirl, but who on Earth can afford one?" says a colleague from the same city.

The Federal state association for North Rhine-Westphalia of the National Association of German Garage Attendants and Petrol Station Industry (in Minden) recently alarmed the general public with the suggestion that garages should be more prepared to deal with customers' repair problems. The National Association knew nothing of this and has been quite reserved about it.

There are extensions and expansions being made on the technical side as well. For instance six hundred of the 5,800 Esso stations already have a so-called diagnosis centre. Other companies are setting up similar establishments.

One garage owner said: "Recharging batteries, changing sparking plugs, fixing the ignition and when the car refuses to go giving it a kind of mechanical first aid – this is something you cannot refuse." But although he has three employees this garage proprietor has to do these tasks virtually single-handed.

Apart from that much of his garage's work comes under the category of service and is carried out free of charge. The work is hard and dirty, the hours are long; the working day may be as much as thirteen or fourteen hours. And all this must be recouped by sales of petrol and oil.

In addition there are legal stipulations about the repairs a garage may carry out. These must not be more than trivial jobs involving only minor spares and must not lead to a yearly turnover of more than 30,000 Marks. They must be work that one man can carry out on his own.

WELT am SONNTAG

Only 35 per cent of German garages employ an expert car repairer. Twenty to 25 per cent have at least a trained motor mechanic or electrician. Ten to fifteen per cent have just sales staff. The rest, according to Hubert Brockmeier of the National Association, are crammed with filmstars and famous footballers!

The differing level of qualifications of the staff at garages in this country is not the only reason why there is opposition to the trend towards repairs at garages despite the expense of overcrowded and expensive car workshops. One spokesman for the trade said: "A properly equipped garage has neither the time nor the space for car repairs."

And Herr Schneider of the National Association of Independent Garages (on average their turnover of petrol is higher than at garages tied to one petrol company) added: "Filling stations are there for filling!"

This was the experience of one motorist who stopped at a garage and complained of a faulty trafficator: "Three attendants came up, opened the bonnet, had a discussion, argued among themselves and in the end broke off a screw. There the matter rested."

Franz Anton Klasen, head of the Esso Garages Sales Division called the garages of the future "sales points" where the motorist may be able to satisfy a number of other wishes. In the major oil companies it seems that there is no problem in the fact that filling stations are going in for a number of novelties.

They see garages as large concerns with specialised staff for overhauls, sales and advice. This requires a differentiated training scheme with possibilities for promotion for staff up to the position of company manager with a wide range of abilities.

But all the forecasts and plans will depend on developments in the motor and oil industries. Ten years ago in this country there were 34,000 garages serving 5,400,000 cars. Now there are thirteen million vehicles and over 44,000 garages. It is predicted that there will be twenty million cars in 1980, but that there will be a drop in the number of garages. Thus the garages of the future will not have to cope with on average 345 cars per day as at present, but considerably more.

The smaller garages will no longer be able to cope, unless they can be extended. But it will not be possible to close them down. At the European Parliament it was suggested that the 160,000 garages in EEC countries should be cut down to 40,000 but that the remaining garages should be as efficient and productive as those in America!

For the motorist this would mean a considerably longer journey from pump to pump. And, come what may, white coat or blue overalls, teddy-bears, showers and motor diagnoses, this is something motorists will not accept.

Joachim Neander

(WELT am SONNTAG, 2 May 1971)

A million cars on the scarp heap

This year an estimated 1,083,000 motor cars will end up on the scrap heap to be followed next year by a further 1,131,000 according to a written answer to a parliamentary question submitted by Franz Gleissner of the Christian Social Union and answered by Wolfram Dorn, parliamentary under-secretary to the Ministry of the Interior.

According to Dorn the scrap industry is capable of coping with the deluge. "The capacity of scrapyards," he writes, "will, according to information supplied by the domestic scrap industry, be sufficient to handle wrecks as soon as they come up for the steam hammer."

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 April 1971)

Price and wage agreement

Continued from page 10

mic Affairs Minister sees the ball in the court of both sides of industry. It is up to them to make the move.

Schiller does not want to talk them into anything. He is hoping that employers and employees will work out a pact of stability themselves and limit their efforts to wage and price increases that are not detrimental to the cause of stability.

There is little likelihood that this hope grew in Hanover. Industrialists put out their age-old complaint that overheads were rising and profits were falling and they made it seem very likely that they were all-out to get back into the profit-making business again so that they could make further investments.

Employers obviously intend to show their fangs to the unions although as Rolf Sammet, Chairman of the Hoechst board, said, it is not possible to expect the unions to swallow a wage freeze.

So it seems that we are heading for hard days and a soft currency.

The fight for the redistribution of wealth goes on and on since it seems that the cake has been shared out unfairly and since this government cannot be prepared to apply the emergency brakes of calculated unemployment.

Gerhard Hoepfner

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 2 May 1971)

Booming business at Hanover

Continued from page 10

wages and salaries. This was the subject on everyone's lips.

*Rising costs of this kind quell the desire and limit the capability to invest to different expents in the different branches and firms. Thus the expected contraction is very much dependent on how far companies succeed in passing on higher production costs in the form of increased prices.

*In the case of many capital investment goods such as industrial plant and many types of machinery it is more difficult to raise prices because competition, particularly from abroad, is becoming more intense. On many consumer-goods markets, however, we shall have to contend with higher prices.

*Despite the constantly increasing income of the masses which ought to be increasing consumer spending even further, producers of consumer goods took vastly different lines at the Hanover Fair. The general uncertainty that hung around this fair has obviously halted many would-be buyers in their stride. Others, however, were eager to get in their orders now so as to beat the expected price rises.

*Efforts to cut down overheads, particularly with regard to labour costs, are forcing companies to seek means of rationalisation. As far as production is concerned saturation point has in many cases been reached and no further rationalisation is possible. And so there is a tendency to concentrate on the administrative side. This means that the office machinery and data-processing industries are having a field-day.

*Customers are becoming more demanding. They are not looking for individual machines and gadgets now so much as for *systems* for tackling the special problems that arise in their firms.

*Truly *new* technology is gaining more and more respect. Interest in new methods and machinery is there, even though it may not lead immediately to orders being placed.

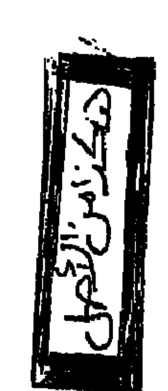
The atmosphere at this Fair generally was retiring – certainly not downright pessimistic, but noticeably quieter than in 1970 or 1969.

And one more point that must be made: Hanover is well on the way to becoming a purely investment-goods fair. In this respect Hanover leads the world. Discussions are already under way about holding another fair for consumer goods earlier in the year.

All of these branches of the economy – glass and porcelain, cutlery, watches and jewellery – could find room at other German trade fairs.

Company chiefs and employers' associations should ask themselves seriously who would benefit from another fair at another time in Hanover. It seems that the trade-fair industry is also suffering from inflation! *Norbert Sturm*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 April 1971)



■ AUTOMOBILES

Daimler-Benz' latest – the 350 SL roadster

Daimler-Benz designers feel that engine power and performance only make sense when combined with maximum safety and comfort. And Mercedes SLs have always been something special.

They have always been fast, powerful, sporting cars combining safety and comfort and capable of covering long distances swiftly without tiring the driver.

The range was inaugurated in the mid-fifties with the 300 SL, the first long-run roadster with wing doors opening upwards in spreadeagle fashion. Then came the 190 SL, the 230 SL, the 250 SL and the 280 SL.

Over the last eight years some 50,000 of the last three models have been sold. The latest SL is the 350, again a two-seater roadster coupe.

The body is 85 mm (3.5in) longer, 34 mm (1.4in) wider and 10 mm (0.4in) lower-lying than that of its predecessor. The 350 SL boasts the usual Mercedes grille and star and horizontally arranged rectangular headlights.

Standard fittings now include a rear fog lamp incorporated into the rear light on the driver's side and iodine headlights with an H4 two-filament bulb in countries where iodine headlights are allowed.

The snap-off safety wing mirror can be adjusted from inside the car.

The interior of the 350 SL is designed to meet the latest requirements in interior safety. The entire dashboard is smooth and padded. It includes three combination circular dials: speedo and mileometer, rev counter and fuel, oil pressure and temperature gauge.

The transmission tunnel houses not only a map tray but also heater and ventilator switches, the ashtray, various other controls and, an optional extra, the radio.

Heating and ventilation are virtually independent of accumulated pressure and thus the speed of travel. Fresh air is channelled into the interior by a four-speed fan and can be beamed at the windscreen, the side windows and foot level.

A permanent vent in the coupe roof ensures constant air exchange even with the windows closed. It also stops the rear window from steaming up.

A summer ventilator consisting of two adjustable jets in the middle of the dashboard ensures pleasant temperatures even in hot and sultry weather.

The doors are linked to the heating and ventilation systems and so designed that they can be heated or cooled as required. This may not make the interior temperature in the 350 SL ideal but it cannot be far off the declared aim.

Two loudspeaker openings are provided should the owner want stereo and the glove compartment contains a rechargeable flashlight plugged into the battery.

Tests conducted with the aid of specially developed equipment indicate that the columns on either side of the windscreen are more than fifty per cent firmer than those of the 280 SL, a consideration that is of the greatest importance for a coupe.

The ninety-litre (twenty Imperial or 25 US gallons) fuel tank is housed above the rear axle and pretty well safe in the event of a pile-up.

The outer door handles have been redesigned. They no longer operate by push button, opening the door by means of pulling outwards instead. As a result the doors cannot be opened accidentally by means of external pressure in the event of an accident, which is a further improvement from the safety viewpoint.

The 350 has a framework chassis with a compact central beam, box-shaped longitudinal and cross-struts and a welded sheet metal floor. The chassis needs neither lubrication nor servicing.

Road-holding is fairly neutral provided the load on front and rear axles is evenly distributed and assuming the car contains two people and luggage. There is slight understeer when cornering at high speeds.

In common with all 3.5-litre engined Mercedes the 350 SL has servo steering. With relatively direct steering stransmission and a turning-circle of only 10.34 metres (34ft) the 350 SL is encouragingly manoeuvrable.

In comparison with the 280 SL the wheelbased has been increased by 60 mm to 2.46 metres (12ft 7 1/2in).

The eight-cylinder vee engine is, apart from a few minor assembly details, the same as the 280 SE 3.5's.

It is characterised by a short stroke (65.8 mm, 92-mm bore) and high rev potential (a maximum of 6,500rpm).

Technical details include twin top-mounted camshafts, electronic fuel injection, transistorised ignition and, of course, a three-phase current dynamo.

The engine already meets the new European exhaust requirements that are due to be made mandatory this autumn.

Two hundred horse power at 5,800rpm ensure power-packed performance. The 350 SL's maximum speed is 210 kilometres an hour (131mph) and it accelerates to 100 kpm (sixty mph) from a standing start in 8.8 seconds.

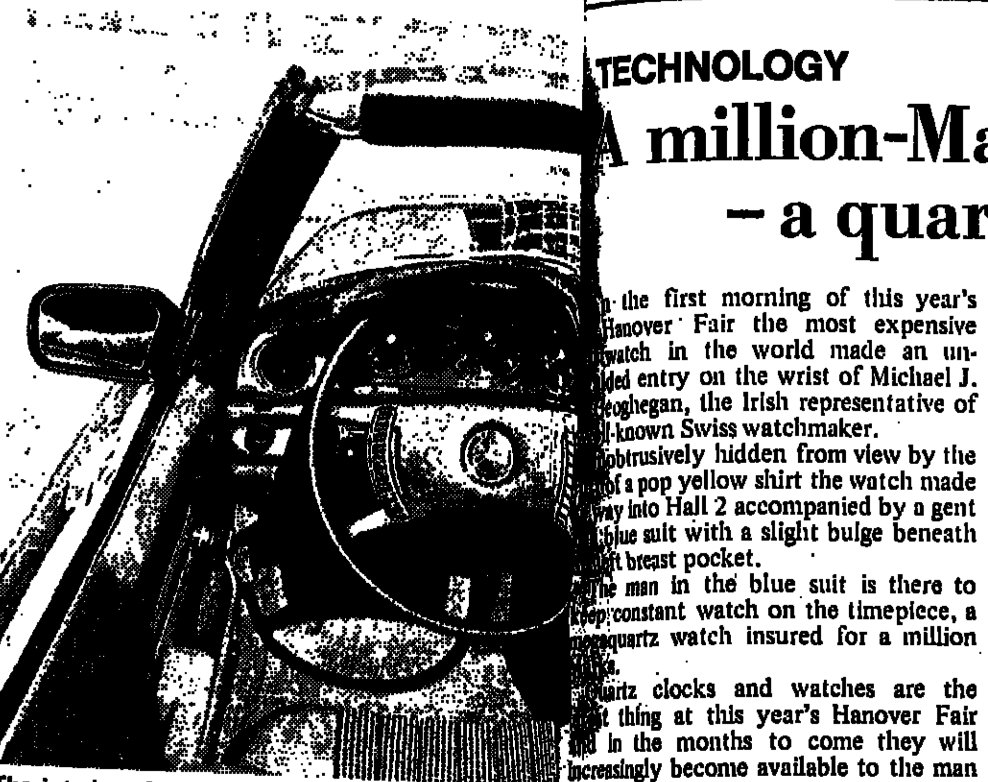
One performance factor probably outweighs these specifications in importance. At all revs the driver has enormous reserves of power at his command, which can be particularly important when overtaking or tucking in.

A trial run at Hockenheim amply proved how easy the centrally-mounted gear lever is to handle with its fully-synchronised four-speed gearbox.

Automatic transmission is an optional extra that ought to make driving the 350 SL easier for women drivers. On balance, though, the newcomer has a more manly look than its predecessors. –

It is a de luxe model and costs roughly 30,000 Marks without extras.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 April 1971)



The interior of the 350 SL, designed to meet the latest requirements

The new Mercedes 350 SL
(Photos: Daimler-Benz)

Silver Lemon award for faulty new cars

The Silver Lemon, a new award, is to be presented by ADAC, the automobile club, to the manufacturer whose model is reported to have the most defects on ex-works delivery.

In the May issue of *Motorwelt*, the club magazine, reader-buyers of new cars are requested to report defects by 20 June. The manufacturer who comes off worst will then be awarded the Silver Lemon.

According to ADAC more and more complaints of defects such as poor paintwork, non-closing windows, non-locking doors, malfunctioning instruments, defective shock-absorbers and faulty heaters in brand new cars are being made.

Defects cannot be avoided entirely but, it is felt, the consumer ought to lodge a public protest against the increasing frequency with which poorly-finished cars still suffering from teething-troubles are sold to the unsuspecting consumer.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 26 April 1971)

Dedicated motor[ists]

Even if public transport were [free of] charge one motorist in two [would] continue to drive as much as [before] according to a snap poll conduc[ted by] Wickert, the Tübingen market resea[rch ...]

Forty-three per cent of those que[stion]ed said they would still keep their c[ars but] drive less and seven per cent not[ed that] they would probably give their car [up for] trams, buses and the Underground [if they were] to cost nothing to use.

The question asked over a [...] period all over the country was [...] public transport facilities were free [of] charge would you give up moto[ring] altogether, drive less or use your car as often as you do at present?"

(Handelsblatt, 30 April [1971])

Car-buyers prefer gay colours

Car buyers are increasingly tending to opt for brighter and more distinctive colours. Pop is tops in car colours too. A survey conducted by Volkswagen indicates that lighter shades are definitely prefered by car buyers nowadays.

It does not have to be white, either. A number of other bright colours have gained prominence. The most popular colour of Volkswagen beetle at present is light blue (nineteen per cent), closely followed by orange. Then come white, beige, red and yellow.

Eighty-six per cent of buyers opt for lighter shades and black comes bottom of the list, being asked for by less than one per cent of buyers of new cars.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 13 April 1971)

Top marks for drive[rs] and pedestrians

Good to very good is the g[rade] awarded by a group of Europe[an] police officers to motorists in this cou[n]try for their road sense. Three policemen out of twenty described them as average and none felt them poor.

The men whose judgment this is ba[sed] their assessment on ten days spent [tra]velling all over the country. The [...] police officers from Belgium, Holl[and], Luxembourg, France, Denmark, Switz[er]land, Italy and Austria had ample time [to] form an opinion.

The occasion for their tour was [the] implementation of new road traffic re[gu]lations designed to bring this country [in] line with international standards.

This international atmosphere [was] underlined by a goodwill tour to [...] towns and cities undertaken by [...] twenty police officers to publicise [the] changes.

The men in blue and a variety of [...] colours awarded pedestrians good [...] too. Pedestrians' behaviour in traffic [was] felt to be disciplined or indeed [...] disciplined.

Not that a few bad marks are [...] awarded. Speeding is a bad habit that [the] visiting police officers most frequently noticed. Young men in particular, [...] noted, often tend to drive too fast.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 13 April 1971)

TECHNOLOGY

A million-Mark timepiece – a quartz watch

[O]n the first morning of this year's Hanover Fair the most expensive watch in the world made an un[heral]ded entry on the wrist of Michael J. Geoghegan, the Irish representative of [a we]ll-known Swiss watchmaker.

[Un]obtrusively hidden from view by the [cuff] of a pop yellow shirt the watch made [its w]ay into Hall 2 accompanied by a gent [in a] blue suit with a slight bulge beneath [his le]ft breast pocket.

The man in the blue suit is there to keep constant watch on the timepiece, a megaquartz watch insured for a million [Mar]ks.

Quartz clocks and watches are the [lates]t thing at this year's Hanover Fair [an]d in the months to come they will increasingly become available to the man in the street as marketing gets under way.

The untrained eye cannot tell the difference but quartz clocks and watches represent a technological revolution that manufacturers feel may well assume the proportions of dangerous competition with even the inexpensive conventional mechanical watch and clock over the next five years or so.

The target is perfection of the qualities watches and clocks have always been supposed to possess. The new generation is claimed to keep nigh-on perfect time, need little in the way of repairs or servicing and withstand most knocks and bangs.

Domestic and Swiss manufacturers outdo one another in their claims. A German firm that has manufactured watches and clocks in the Black Forest for 110 years reckons that its quartz clock gains or loses a tenth of a second per day at most. A conventional timepiece can gain or lose anything up to ten seconds a day.

"We have tested the megaquartz for four months," Goeghegan says on behalf of his Swiss employer. "Over the entire period it varied a mere four tenths of a second from the exact time."

A minute crystal of natural or artificial quartz is the secret of timepieces rivalling far larger scientific devices in accuracy.

The scientific devices are the size of a refrigerator. It has taken the combined efforts of watchmakers and electrical engineering to reduce the mechanism to a size that can be hung on the living-room wall or worn on the wrist.

The quartz crystals had to be reduced to a few millimetres in size. The batteries had to be miniaturised to a comparable size. Last but not least, integrated circuits were used to do the work of complex clockwork.

Power pulsating from tiny batteries sets the crystals oscillating at ever increasing speeds. The quartz of a clock exhibited by a Pforzheim firm that claims to have been the first manufacturer in this country to produce quartz timepieces oscillates 16,384 times a second.

This, however, is nothing on the speed of the Swiss megaquartz, a lentil-shaped crystal that oscillates 2,359,296 times a second. Incredible though it may seem, a special measuring device was developed to check the speed and confirms this staggering tempo.

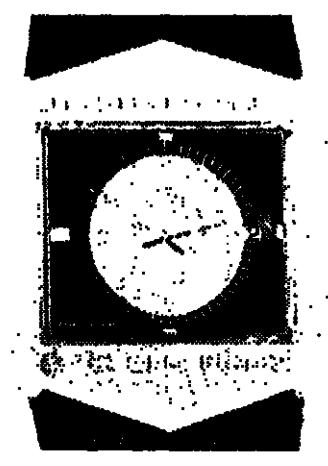
The faster the crystal oscillates the more accurate the timepieces can be. The difficulty is that of converting the oscillations to movements of the second hand. There is little point in having the most accurate timepiece imaginable if you cannot tell the time with it.

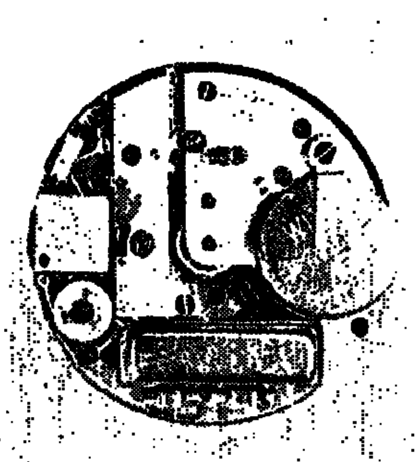
This operation is carried out in a minute area, two by two millimetres in the case of the Swiss watch, containing more than 100 electronic components – transistors, resistances and condensers – for the standard electric quartz clock oscillating 8,000 times a second. The higher the frequency the more complicated the operation becomes.

The manufacturers are keeping the details strictly secret, which is why their timepiece is insured for a million Marks and kept under continual surveillance.

The Swiss firm claims to have spent thirteen years perfecting the process and reckons to have spent tens of millions of Marks on research and development.

The next stage of development is already apparent. Quartz watches still have a few moving parts. Soon they will be fully electronic and have none at all. Instead of second, minute and hour hands there will merely be light signals.





(Photos: Junghans)

As yet, however, sufficient power cannot be generated in so miniaturised a form.

Before watches and clocks that require no repairing whatsoever are marketed the current generation of quartz timepieces is to be sold to the public. Increasing numbers are to be marketed at a retail price of between 500 and 5,000 Marks.

The megaquartz watch will also be on sale by next Christmas but details of the price it will cost in the shops have yet to be released.

Their larger cousins, wall and table clocks, are not to be neglected either. A domestic manufacturer plans to produce up to 5,000 movements a month by the end of the year. They will cost about 300 Marks to buy, be extremely accurate, run unaided for a year and need next to no repairing.

The industry is pressing ahead with the manufacture of quartz timepieces to forestall foreign manufacturers. It fears that the traditional home market could be flooded with millions of imported clocks if it is not careful and on the ball.

Dieter Tasch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 April 1971)

■ LOOKING BACKWARDS

Hanover museum presents model of famous *Rittersaal*

The Historical Museum in Hanover is presenting until 23 May an exhibition entitled "Hanover as a royal residence". At this exhibition a model of the Rittersaal in Leine Palace will be shown to the public. The model has taken five years to complete in the Museum's workshops. The exhibition will also include interiors of the royal residence in Hanover that were decorated by Wilhelm Kretschmer. These sketches come from the album that Queen Marie owned which were recently bequeathed to the Museum. The following article, written by the director of the Historical Museum, outlines the historical implications of this exhibition.

When in 1636 Duke Georg von Calenberg decided to take up permanent residence in Hanover the city took on a new tone. From a town of merchant people a royal residence developed. It maintained this tone until the end of the Kaiser's era in 1918, indicating that the city had many durable qualities.

But this appearance is deceptive for Hanover's destiny has known more changes than many another city of similar importance. Hanover has known four vastly differing periods, all of which have left traces on the texture of the city.

From 1636 until 1714 the dukes and electors built and expanded their royal residence. The Leine Palace, the city walls and Herrenhausen are all milestones of this period. From 1714 until 1837 the rulers of Hanover were also kings of England, and except for occasional visits resided in London. The royal residence lacked the splendour of housing the ruler. The nobility ruled in the main and their building in the city and on the outskirts took on a different tone.

In 1837 the union with England was severed. Until 1866 King Ernst August and Georg V resided in Hanover. A different shadow hung over this third epoch in the history of the city as a royal residence. Waterloo Square and the rebuilding of the Leine Palace and Herrenhausen were completed in 1866.

The fourth period extends from 1866 to 1918. During this period Hanover was only one of many royal residences used by the Prussian kings. The city was a "titular residence" in much the same way as it had been used by the Guelph family in the eighteenth century. It was a city that was only occasionally visited. The city's tone as a seat for the monarch was only slightly influenced.

The substance of being a royal residence implies that the monarch and the heads of government along with the military take up residence in the city. This implies a way of life led by society, buildings and gardens quite different from the demands made by a burger society. The city takes on a new political, economic and social importance, which eventually influences and in the course of time affects the city's building plans.

The burger city and the royal residence are both influences that have affected modern Hanover and from which new economic energies have been derived.

Two current events give cause to look back to Hanover's past. A model of the Rittersaal has been prepared for the Historical Museum and the Museum has been recently bequeathed the album belonging to Queen Marie, the wife of the last King of Hanover.

The Rittersaal was in the process of being built from 1685 until 1688 during the reign of Ernst August, later Elector of Hanover. It was built in an east wing of Leine Palace which in the same perod was extended from a simple building to a massive structure.

The model shows the Rittersaal as it was after the restoration work carried out by Georg Laves between 1834 to 1836 and as it more or less remained until the Leine Palace was destroyed in the summer of 1943.

From the original 17th century decorations by 1836 there only remained stucco work in the vaulted ceiling executed by Dossa Grana and Giacomo Perinetti, along with perhaps thirteen of the portraits of the royal house that were included in the dome. The remaining decorations in the Rittersaal, the cornices below the ceiling, the stucco work on the walls, the marmor-marble lined walls, the door and window decorations, the fireplace and the parquet flooring all date from Laves time. The same applies to fourteen of the thirty portraits of the royal family. Four or five of them came from the hunting lodge at Gohrde and were transferred to the Rittersaal.

The portraits of the royal family, which were removed in 1866, are now in Marienburg Castle. Copies for the model were prepared by Theo Rohrssen by kind permission of Prince Ernst August of Hanover.

The ceiling is made of a vault of mirrors in the middle of which are the united coats of arms of Duke Ernst August zu Braunschweig und Lüneburg, later elector, and his wife, Sophie von der Pfalz. In the fourteen indentations of the vault are the coats of arms of the princedoms that have grown together to create the kingdom of Hanover.

The princely portraits are composed of three groups which make up a meaningful whole and are arranged in the Rittersaal.

The first group includes Henry the Lion and his three sons, including Duke Georg, who was the first to reside in Hanover. With him are his four sons and his daughter-in-law, Sophie. These ten huge pictures are included in the vault.

The second group is of the dukes of the house of Braunschweig-Lüneburg, beginning with Otto the Young and ending with the brothers of Georg von Calenberg. One exception in this sequence is a picture of Frederick, Prince of Wales, the son of George II and father of George III. The third group on the walls is made up of pictures dating from the rulers at the time of the union with Britain.

Between the portraits and the windows are richly decorated panels with sculptors of white marmor marble, the Allegories portraying the monarch's virtues such as Wisdom, Justice, Vigilance, Strength, Courage, and Piety. The flooring of the Rittersaal was particularly richly laid with parquet. The centre is formed from various star formations. On shields placed on a frieze that continues all round the room are the insignia of English and Hanoverian orders of chivalry. St George, St Michael, St Andrew and the Irish harp decorate the corners, a rearing horse and the crown of Hanover are in the middle of the frieze.

It would be too complicated to describe here the technical difficulties that were encountered in preparing the model and the techniques that Gerhard Philipp had to master in order to ad[...] ends. Let it be sufficient to say t[...] five years of labour the model [...] ready.

Now a visitor can see the Ritt[ersaal in] three dimensions, perfect in all [...] roque details in a scale of 10:1, [...] the splendour bestowed on it [...] Hanoverian court and so frequen[tly des]cribed by writers of the period.

Queen Marie's album takes us [...] third period of Hanover as r[oyal] residence, between 1842 and 186[6 ...] put up for auction on 12 Febru[ary ...] as part of the entailed royal li[...] Ernst August. It was then bequeath[ed to] the Museum.

It included 25 until then more [...] unknown drawings, showing Hano[ver ...] among them were twelve goua[ches ...] Wilhelm Kretschmer, which de[pict ...] interiors. Among them were six c[...] from the Ernst August Palace wh[ich was] occupied by Crown Prince Georg [...] wife, Marie, from 1848 until 185[...] were also three interiors from the [...] residence previously known as the V[...] heim Palace and now the state Tr[...] and Economic Affairs Ministry. The [...] royal couple took possession of this a[...] the death of King Ernst August, [...] occupied it until 1862.

These interior rooms together [...] pictures of the interior of the Sch[loss]kirche (after its restoration) as well [...] pictures of the Marktkirche (befo[re] restoration in 1852 to 1855) are p[...] the most impressive kind of art th[at ...] come to be associated with Han[over]. They can only be reached via the [...] rooms of the Altes Palais and they [...] also the product of Kretscher's [...] work. For a long time they have be[en in] the possession of the Historical Mu[seum].

The drawings that are being show[n ...] wide public for the first time, are in [...] ways of considerable interest. First[ly ...] give some idea of the way of livi[ng ...] the style of living among famili[es ...] Hanover. They typify the salons u[...] upper and lower class citizens durin[g the] late ninteenth century. They are [...] important documents relating [...] furnishing styles of this century. T[...] the drawings show clearly what a[...] of gouache Wilhelm Kretschmer w[as ...] artist who did the one time Lyceum [...] the Ratsgymnasium. He had a mast[...] technique with a fine brush.

The Queen's signature (she ha[d] occupied many of the rooms) leave[s no] doubts as to identification. For [...] exhibition these drawings are [...]pensable and irrepacable.

Helmut Plath
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 23 April 1[971])



Hanover's Rathaus
(Photo: Hans Wagner/Amt für Verkehrsförderung)

Günther Netzer

Plans to boost tourism during Olympics year 1972

WELT am SONNTAG

The 1972 Olympic Games in Munich and Kiel will increase tourism in this country. Visitors to the Games are to be offered opportunities to see the beauties of *Old Germany* between the Baltic and the Alpes via an "Olympia Tour".

The Federal Republic's tourist office, responsible for promoting tourism abroad, has drawn up a 3,300-kilometre marathon tour of the country – that is over 2,000 miles. It begins and ends at Frankfurt.

From Heidelberg (the city which has dropped to ninth place of interest in the most recent survey of tourism) and Stuttgart the tour goes to Lake Constance and Augsburg via Würzburg. Further stages in the tour include the Harz, Berlin, Hamburg, Kiel, the Lüneburg Heath, Hanover, the Weserburgland, Düsseldorf, Cologne and naturally Father Rhine.

The whole route will be marked with the Olympic emblem.

The Federal Republic tourist office hopes that the number of visitors from abroad will increase on account of this tour organised in conjunction with the 1972 Olympics. (The 1970 tourist figures showed an increase of 9.1 per cent to 7.7 million visitors.)

To attract interest in the Olympia tour the Federal tourist office recently invited tourism journalists from 13 countries on a shortened version – 1,350 kilometres or about 850 miles – of the tour taking in the sights from Kiel to Munich.

The journalists took part were able to see for themselves the attractions of the countryside and the quality of hotels in this country, from country inns to grand hotels.

The general reaction of these who took part in this test run was that the Federal Republic has such to offer of interest to tourists. (WELT am SONNTAG, 25 April 1971

■ SPORT

Netzer and Beckenbauer play soccer for love of the game

This country's 3 - 0 win over Turkey at Mithatpasha stadium, Istanbul, was a crucial stepping-stone on the way to the European championship title. The Federal Republic had to win in Group 8 to qualify for the play-off against the winners in the other groups.

Albania and Poland, the other two opponents in Group 8, may be "the toughest because they are the next," to use ex-Federal trainer Sepp Herberger's classic definition, but they can no longer stop this country from coming first in the group.

The 1972 European championships and the 1974 World Cup, to be held in this country, are, then, the targets at which trainer Helmut Schön and the national team are *aiming*.

Franz Beckenbauer of Bayern Munich and Günther Netzer of Borussia Mönchengladbach personify the problems that face the team. Both are undeniably key figures, both do credit to football in this country, both are without equal in the country at the moment and both are thus bona fide successors to Uwe Seeler in their importance for the team.

"What otherwise occurs concurrently or in succession but at all events in a leisurely manner is concentrated into a single, all-decisive moment. A single "yes", a single "no", a fraction too early or a fraction too late make the moment irrevocable in the life of one individual."

Günther Netzer might be a character portrayed by Stefan Zweig. This quotation, taken from the foreword of Zweig's book "Decisive Moments for Mankind," precisely applies to the position Netzer was in immediately prior to the international against Turkey.

Helmut Schön, national trainer, had just sketched out his plans for the seventies. Five players from one club were selected for the national team. The club was Borussia Mönchengladbach.

The idea is nothing new. Sepp Herberger adopted similar tactics in 1954 and won the World Cup in Berne with a team including five Kaiserslautern players. The sporting incarnation of this idea, Fritz Walter, captain of Kaiserslautern and his country, has become a legendary figure in his own lifetime.

Walter rated football as the art of improvisation. Yet he always thought three moves ahead of his fellow-players, according to trainer Herberger.

His talent and ability to apply his foot to the ball with the accuracy of a billiard-player using his cue and the virtuosity with which he retained control over the ball in any situation enabled him to assess the state of play at moments when his fellow-players had their work cut out coping with the opponents and handling the ball.

Is Günther Netzer a second Fritz Walter? Comparison would inevitably suggest itself did not nigh on fifteen years of development of the game, not to mention a generation, separate the two.

The one bowed to his trainer's authority as a matter of conviction, the other invariably first question it, also as a matter of conviction. Not for Netzer high-falutin thoughts about the meaning and purpose of being a football-player and a captain – about the "football-player as such," as Uwe Seeler once put it.

The association of his name with that of Mönchengladbach, impressively born out by Robert Lembke on television, is ample confirmation of his popularity as far as Netzer himself is concerned. He enjoys it and watches the money roll in. That, he feels, is proof positive. Without wishing to make a song and dance of it Netzer reckons that this is all there is to be said about the subject.

In conversation he always gets down to brass tacks and never loses sight of reality. He defines the captain's role as responsibility and sees responsibility in terms of corner-kicks, free kicks and forty-yard passes – Netzer at his best.

He is such a picture of concentration before making moves of this kind that his preparations assume ritual proportions. He does not just take a kick, he celebrates football – in order to attain maximum effect, as he himself says.

He thinks in terms of inches, as a free kick against Bayern Munich demonstrates. Had the ball been half an inch higher it would have gone over the crossbar. Had it been half an inch lower the defenders would have been able to head it out of harm's way.

He scored. Netzer calls it good luck but what he calls good luck is a combination of the risk responsibility entails and virtuosity of ball control that would make a Rastelli envious.

Netzer also outdoes Fritz Walter in another criterion, the amount of work he puts in in terms of kilometres, tackles, free kicks and corners, above all the sheer mileage covered by a man who is a dynamic athlete.

His physical input is based on the realisation that nothing but continuous movement on the field of play will enable him to put into practice ideas for his fellow-players to execute.

The parts to be played by members of his club team are clearly defined. Netzer proposes and disposes, the others must think too and keep up with the ball. Keeping up with the ball alone is not enough, though, for everyone is dependent on the others.

He insists on trainer Hennes Weisweiler giving him a free rein on the field but both men base their ideas on the premise that they must at least be feasible and better still successful.

Success, he feels, is not a matter of newspaper articles, interviews and autographs. Success – being someone – means having a house, a car and a firm.

Judged by these standards Günther Netzer has made the grade. His 195-horsepower Dino Ferrari costing 40,000 Marks is not just a status symbol, though. He enjoys driving it just as much as he enjoys being an ace footballer.

His discotheque Lovers' Lane, designed and run by his girl-friend, and the advertising agency that manages the business side of the club programmes he prints together earn him a minister's salary and already make him independent of the game.

He is sceptical about the general public as represented by the fans, whom he considers to be important up to a point but not crucially so since their judgment is emotionally motivated whereas he prefers critical reserve. This applies equally to the beneficial and detrimental influence that the fans on the terraces can bring to bear.

This does not mean to say that Netzer does not occasionally react emotionally. In Brunswick, for instance, at his club's last Federal league fixture of the season it took the will power of Vogts and Wimmer, successful fellow-players in Istanbul, to prevent him from giving the game up as a dead loss. "They cheered me up," he commented.

Netzer adopts a cautious approach to queries about the difference between his club and the national team. Players in the international side do not know enough about each other, he says, which at times makes it difficult to strike the right note. Coping with the problem of going it alone is merely a matter of tolerance and talking things over, though.

Despite their qualities as individual players stars such as Wolfgang Overath and Franz Beckenbauer are, Netzer says, more than ready to accept the principle that "everyone must rely on everyone else."

In Beckenbauer's case there is a slight difference in interpretation, however. In comparison with Netzer on the field the difference is immediately apparent. Beckenbauer is out to find a partner whose talent he himself can exploit.

Both in England in 1966 and in Mexico in 1970 the surprise he sprang was that of so playing the ball that he regained possession and scored. Netzer gains possession so as to make goals for others.

Beckenbauer is an individualist, a soloist who handles situations almost intuitively because his virtuoso ball-handling gives him time to concentrate solely on his partner. His moves are short, swift duets that often come to grief because the other player does not oblige.

Netzer's moves are considered major attacks that can unquestionably be triggered off by another member of the team. Beckenbauer's solos are spectacular go-it-alone inserts. His talent virtually compels him to think first and foremost in terms of himself.

His preference for the position of free-wheeler forward, the man who has no direct opposite number, is due to the resulting awareness that he has no specific responsibility in any given situation.

The 1966 World Cup final at Wembley was a case in point. Franz Beckenbauer wanted to be independent and make a decision when he considered it to be right.

Beckenbauer seldom goes into a clinch with another player on the field, not because he is afraid, though, but because he prefers to keep all options open as long as possible.

On balance, then, his self-centredness is of benefit for the team. It tallies with his claim to be unaffected by cat-calls from the crowd. If anything they spur him on.

At the same time he is prepared to go against his better judgment and take on a team assignment in order not to jeopardise the trainer's authority. On this point individualist Beckenbauer is prepared to make concessions that Netzer the nonconformist may stretch to the limit.



Franz Beckenbauer
(Photos: Nordbild)

Beckenbauer reckons that football and being left to his own devices as far as possible are his life. Netzer talks in terms of a love of football that also functions as confirmation of his own prowess.

Both men claim to be prepared to play football for modest returns because they have been fascinated by the game from the start and still are.

Beckenbauer is reckoned to be worth three million Marks, Netzer one and a half million should either agree to a transfer to a foreign club. Both are staying put. Football not only fascinates them; it provides them with a good living.

Jürgen Werner
(DIE ZEIT, 30 April 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.65
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d

